RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 122. BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1926. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES,

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
29 May	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
5th June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA ..	20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA‡ ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
3th July	MANORA ..	7,888
19th July	MADURA ..	8,075
12th Aug.	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER ..	—

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
1st June	ALIPORE ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
26th May	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
26th ,,	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
28th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi

* Owing to the approaching Monsoon the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
xMURORAN M.	5374	24 May	28 May
*AWA MARU.	6028	28 May	11 June
GENOA MARU.	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	13 May	27 May
oBorneo M.	T. Motoshigo	5,864	28 ,,	1 June
*Helmet Maru ..	Y. Coma	4,364	16 June	20th ,,
xTacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5,850	23 ,,	7th Jul

o Proceeds to Karachi.
* ,, Tuticorin.
x Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
BEST POLICIES ON EASY TERMS.
Lowest rates and liberal conditions
MARRIAGE AND DOWRIES SCHEMES.
Triple protection policies with 4 options
Guaranteed yearly bonuses of Rs. 12 per Rs. 1,000.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to:—
DALAL AND CO.,
Secretaries.

TOUCH STONE.

TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE

Choose a life office which:—

1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.

"BHARAT"

one will answer to the above requirements. Please communicate with

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000 £ 6,666,667
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861 £ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg.: Agent.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT

A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685.
Insurance in Force	,,	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - - -	,,	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	,,	1,64 16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	,,	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES

Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate

Write for Copy of Annual Report

THE
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1887

Bombay Offices:—49/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.
M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. B. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Roof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen?

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!

3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 21
NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

TELEGRAMS: "CAPISTRAS" "B. C. P. W." "B. C. P. W."
TELEPHONE: 21560.

ASVAN— Best Nervine Tonic
PYREX— Malaria Specific.

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all Chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
(Phone No. 40784.)
18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CHAMBER OF ENQUIRIES, DELHI, helps Unemployed. Free. Invites correspondence. Enclose three annas.
A R3228

WANTED—A First Class CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT for a Limited Company in Calcutta. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARRATOON & CO., 14, British Hotel Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R3226

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the District Dispensary. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur, State, Palanpur.
A 26964

SALARY Rs. 60-260 p.m. IN 30 DAYS—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Two days' FREE trial. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Hawaid College, Rawalpindi
T.S.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

N. B. PAGDIWALA—English Waterproof Hat Cover, Felt Hat, Cork Hat, Polo Hat, Parsi Feta Seller and Repairer, New Charni Road, Rasid Building, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN—SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING under Expert Supervision at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3199

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24397

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9lbs. basket Rs. 5/6/— sent V. P. P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3156

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
E R3162

KULU APPLES AND PEARS.—Beautiful Apples and Pears from the late Colonel Rennick's Orchards. This fruit is renowned and is of the very best. 9 lb. basket for Rs. 5/8, postage included. Apply MANAGER, Hall Estate, Nagar (Kulu).
26522

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS—BIG, rose-scented Lichies 400, Rs. 4/—; 800 Rs. 7/8. BOMBAY VISHANBHOG, LANGRA 100 Rs. 9; 50 Rs. 5. Packing, freight extra. Price with order. Send 4 anna stamp for a catalogue of the fruits. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES No. 22, Darbhanga.
E R3220

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palmyco, Rawalpindi.
L T.S.

PERSONAL.

DEAR CHAKRAPANY—I approve of your pilgrimage to God. Kindly inform me of your whereabouts and welfare. I will send money for your expenses. I will not disturb in your pursuit after honest service. I want you to realise your sense of duty and act accordingly.—Yours affectionately, C. NARASIMHACHARIAR
P R3212

PROFESSION.

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, oppo. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

LIFE-LIKE BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT 20" x 16". Rs. 3-12! Send PHOTOS, Groups. MATHER CO. Agra.
P R3163

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wadewa St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA.
(SETH VADILAL SARABHAI VIDYARTHIGRAHA.)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Collegiates desiring to be admitted as boarders in the Institution. Applications will be accepted upto 2nd June and the forms can be had from the undersigned.

KAKALBHAI B. VAKIL.
Ag: Honorary Secretary.

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 22/5/26.
3227

NOTICE.

WANTED—A trained SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Byadgi Municipality on Rs. 40/2/60. Those having previous experience, having served in Municipalities need only apply. Apply sharp with testimonials to the undersigned on or before 30/6/1926. Candidates will be called for interview at their cost.

M. C SHETTAR,
President, Byadgi Municipality.

Municipal Office, Byadgi.
Dated 30th April, 1926.
C26541

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

THE STAFF and STUDENTS, past and present, are cordially invited to take part in the function of laying the foundation-stone of the College building at Yamunabai Nair Hospital premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 6 p.m.

(By Order).
S. GOPAL RAU,
Assistant Secretary.

24th May, 1926.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s. s. "MURORAN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 24th May, 1926, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Bai KHORSHEDBAI KHODADAD IRANI, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a Widow ... Deceased

KHODABUNDA BEHRAM IRANI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Condiments Merchant, the nephew of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Khetwadi, 7th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 6th day of May, 1926.

Messrs. RELE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
26647

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3165 of 1924.

THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having their registered office at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

LALBHAI CHHOTALAL SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you the concise statement whereof is as follows:—

The Plaintiffs Company pray for a decree against the defendant for the sum of Rs. 325 and Rs. 330 due in respect of the first and second calls on the shares in the plaintiffs Company of which the defendant was the registered holder with interest.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of June, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

In Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Kt., Ag. Chief Justice.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1924.

(Sd.) Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C26658

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3172 of 1924.

THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having their Registered Office at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs

MAGANMAL HOONDRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you, the concise statement whereof is as follows:—

The plaintiffs Company pray for a decree against the defendant for the sums of Rs 1,250 and Rs 500 due in respect of the first and second calls on the shares in the plaintiffs' Company of which the defendant was the registered holder with interest and costs

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of June, 1926 at quarter past eleven o'clock, Standard Time, in the forenoon, in person. or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court, and TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

In Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Kt., Ag. Chief Justice.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1924

(Sd.) Messrs KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

26660

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay,)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4103 of 1924.

THE ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, incorporated and registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having their Registered Office at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MAHOMED H. ALI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mumbadevi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you the concise statement whereof is as follows:—

The plaintiffs Company pray for a decree against the defendant for the sum of Rs. 1,000 due in respect of the second call on the shares in the plaintiffs Company of which the defendant was the registered holder with interest and costs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 15th day of June, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock, Standard Time, in person, or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

In Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Kt., Chief Justice.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1924.

(Sd.) Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C26659

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 30TH DAY OF MAY 1926 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET LINED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CHESTERFIELD, SUITE, ELECTRIC TABLE FAN, GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th day of May 1926, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at West Rehem Mansion No. 1, second floor Colaba Causeway, very valuable made to order household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, dining chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, Velvet lined drawing room suite of 10 pieces, Chesterfield suite rich cabinets, corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, flower vases, carpets, iron bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, clothe and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, hatstands, chairs, sofas etc.

The property of W. J. Wilson Esq., of Bombay Port Trust and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF CAST-IRON AND WROUGHT IRON SCRAPS AND MISCELLANEOUS STORES, ETC., LYING AT THE PLANET MILLS PREMISES.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Official Liquidator of the Planet Mills Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, This Day, TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Planet Mills at Ferguson Road, Parel, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Scraps and Miscellaneous Stores:—

Consisting of empty Iron Casks, Beam, Scale, with weights; large Iron Oil Tanks, large lot of Cast Iron, Pillars and Bed Plates; Carpenter's tools; Lifting Jacks; Chain Pulley Blocks; Cast Iron Pulleys; Chunam Mill; Tipping waggons; Steel shaftings, Electric Motor Lorrie (old) Vices and Anvils; Copper Rollers; old rails; Rafters, Bamboos; Windows; Porebunder stones; Mangalore tiles; Earthen pipes; Steel Roller; Steel and Boiler Plates, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Word's Wonder Picture

She crept into his arms when that gigantic shadow loomed before them.

6-30 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"THE MIRACLE MAN"
A Romance of under-world rogues who sought easy pickings and found them.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The most amazing Romance ever screened
GLORIA SWANSON
IN
Bluebeard's Eighth Wife.
A paramount Picture in 6 Reels.
The Story of a Modern Blue-Beard and the girl who put an end to his matrimonial Marathon.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m
MIGHTY LAK A ROSE
A Symphony of life in the high and low places.

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
ON
WEDNESDAY, 26th May at 8-30 P.M.
SHARADA
SATURDAY, 29th May at 8-30 P.M.
MENAKA
SUNDAY, 30th May at 3 P.M.
MENAKA
RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S SOCIAL PICTURE.
'GENTLEMAN LOAFER'
Time and Rates as usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Why suffer from INDIGESTION?

By promoting salivary secretion Mustard aids digestion. In India it has not, so far, been sufficiently used, but now its value is being recognised, and before long it will be the natural accompaniment of every meal.
Colman's Mustard, which is sold ready ground in tins and bottles in all bazaars, is highly refined and untouched by hand, and the cost is trifling.

COLMAN'S MUSTARD

AIDS DIGESTION.

Get your eyes examined by us and Save Your Consultation Fees.

To avoid mistakes please note our address carefully.

We give services of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon holding exceptional testimonials from the world-renowned Royal London (Moorfield) Ophthalmic Hospital for which we charge nothing.

Our charges are very moderate, our work prompt and accurate.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY,
(ORIGINAL FIRM.)
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, Opp. Bombay Club. - Fort, Bombay.

MADRAS HOMEO COLLEGE
(Registered by Govt.)
CONJEEVERAM.
L. M. S., M. B. and M. D. Titles in Homeopathy or Biochemistry etc., taught by correspondence. Shortest course. Bright prospects. High class Diplomas granted. For Prospectus apply with red stamp to Dr. C. V. Gopaul Rao, H.M.D., Ph.D.Sc., &c. Principal of the college.

The "*Ideal*" for the home & travelling.
Descriptive Catalogue FREE

ANNAPURNA COOKER

The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys
Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY.
G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
P. O. Basavangudi,
(Bangalore City.)

Make no mistake!

Kidney troubles are often misunderstood, and much needless pain and discomfort is endured as a consequence. The work of the kidneys is to filter the blood, and if they fail to do so, uric acid and other poisonous impurities upset the entire system. That is why it is so dangerous to neglect backache, urinary disorder, bladder weakness, rheumatic twinges, headaches, dizziness and nervousness.

It is unusual for all of these symptoms to be present at one time, but if you are in doubt about yourself, you will do well to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.

REGD.
SANJIBANI PILLS

Have achieved unique success in reviving exhausted nerves and increasing mental and physical strength. Best tonic and body builder. Sure cure for brain-fag, loss of vigour, disorders of the stomach, palpitation of heart, spermatorrhoea, wet-dreams and impotency. A scientific remedy that has never failed. Give them a trial and see for yourself its beneficial effects.

Mr. A. V. RAO writes:—I have pleasure to inform you that I am benefitted by using your Sanjibani Pills.

Mr. S. Y. JAURI, Asstt. Stationmaster, Bellrai, writes:—I am very glad to inform you the result I derived from the medicine Sanjibani Pills.

Mr. D. I. GUNERORDINE writes from Kumbalwella galle:—..... "The Sanjibani Pills has improved my system to a very great extent and has refreshed my memory and I am very glad to inform you that I am wholly cured of my disease."

Mr. HODDROW writes from Shillong:—Kindly send me two phials of Sanjibani pills. I am much relieved by using them.

Price Re. 1 for 24 pills V. P. Extra. Packing and postage free for 3 phials. Write directly to the Manager.

THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS.
Post Box:—11435. (Dept. B. C.) Calcutta.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 21.

MONEY.

Funds appear to be flowing from up-country centres at an increasing rate, and the money market has been distinctly easier, with numerous lenders offering accommodation. As a result the call money rate has now declined to 3½ per cent. According to expectations, the Imperial Bank rate was reduced this week from 6 to 5 per cent., and this reduction has also tended to make the local money market somewhat easier. Fixed deposit rates have declined in sympathy with ther interest rates, and money for two to six months is now quoted at about 3 per cent. and for twelve months at 4½ per cent.

Prices of Government securities were fairly steady during the week, and the tone of the market has been firm. Easy money conditions have doubtlessly contributed largely to this development, but there has also been a fair amount of buying by investors. Notable rises in quotations during the week have occurred in 3½ per cent. Paper, which improved from Rs. 77-6 to Rs. 77-12 and in 1945-55 Loans, which rose from Rs. 107-14 to Rs. 108/-12. 5 per cent. 1933 and 1935 were quoted at Rs. 104 and As. 101-12 respectively. 5½ per cent. 1928 bonds were placed at Rs. 107-2. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, changed hands at Rs. 101-3 and Rs. 102-12, 1930 at Rs. 107-6 and 1932 at Rs. 108-6. 6½ per cent Development Loan improved from Rs. 114 to Rs. 115-4.

The Currency returns as at 15th May show an increase of Rs. 24.63 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 185.16 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 22.99 lakhs, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 7.65 crores respectively. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 57.80 as against 57.76 a week ago.

The impending report of the Currency Commission, it is felt by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will open the way for still further progress in the development of the Indian financial system, and it is urged in the press that the proposed Banking Development Committee should commence its enquiries at an early date. The Currency Commission will not touch on the subject of the extension of the banking facilities, which is an important one, as there are still some 450 towns in India with a population of 10,000 or over which have no banking facilities except those offered by the village bania. It is suggested that for efficient development four types of banks will be required—agricultural, co-operative, land and mortgage and industrial—in order that India may attain its full economic development. Progress in organising such a system will be necessarily slow, and for that reason it is urged that no time should be lost in taking the initial steps.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady throughout the week at 1s. 529/32d. but at the close the quotations declined by 1/32d. to 1s. 5-7/8d. The easy money market brough out better buyers of ready exchange, and the demand was great enough to influence the quotations slightly. The supply of bills offered was very small and the enquiry for bullion T.T. was also quite light, but the market was not affected by either of these factors. As most of the interest was in ready exchange, the forward market was unchanged, with May to June quoted at 1s. 5-7/8d., July at 1s. 5-29/32d., August to September 1s. 5-15/16d., October 1s. 5-31/32d., November 1s. 6d. and December-January 1s. 6-1/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined slightly from Dol. 4.86⅜ to Dol. 4.86 ⅛, in a reaction from the high point reached last week. All the Continental currencies, however, showed sharp fluctuations. French francs dropped from 158 to 171 and closed at 163 and Belgian francs from 159 to 163. The Italian Lira tended downward at first from 137 to 141, but later recovered and closed at 125.

GOLD.

The gold market was relatively quiet during the week, and the quotation fluctuated between the narrow limits of Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 21-8-9 per tola. There was a small speculative flurry which led to selling by bull interests, and temporarily reversed the premium of one anna per tola on June over July, converting it into a discount of half an anna per tola. At the close, however, the quotation for ready firmed up on account of the slight decline in sterling, and June was again quoted at a premium of 3 pies per tola over July. The volume of trading during the week was comparatively small, and the off-take averaged about 25,000 tolas a day, but arrivals were sufficient to maintain stocks at the figure of about 9 lakhs tolas (bars and coin). The price of sovereigns, following the gold quotations, moved within very narrow limits, around Rs. 13-7-9, while sovereigns for settlement were quoted at Rs. 13-7-6. The price of gold in London dropped from 84-11½ to 84s. 9¾d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-8-0 for ready and 28th May settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-8-0 for 26th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £19,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £89,000 and from Durban to India about £805,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 44,85,673 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is about £37,000.

SILVER.

A fair amount of business was done on the silver market during the week, and prices fluctuated sharply, there being an all round decline in quotations for both ready and June settlement of about Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per 100 tolas. Accordingly, the difference between June and July, which was 1-4 last week has now narrowed to a premium of about two annas. These movements were largely the result of reported sales of about 2,000 bars of silver by a native state for near delivery in this market. Consequently, the visible supply for June settlement is materially increased, and with heavy shipments on the way the premium is likely to disappear unless the off-take shows a radical increase. The precarious position in which the bears found themselves last week has now been reversed, and it is the bulls who are becoming nervous. We anticipate interesting developments in the market by the time the June settlement commences. The off-take during the week averaged about 230 bars a day, and after allowing for the arrivals, the present stock in the market is estimated at about 2700 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London was slightly irregular, declining from 2s. 11.5/8d. to 2s. 11.3/8d., recovering to the former figure, but closing lower at 2s. 11-1/2d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 30¼d. and 30d. for ready and 30-3/16d. and 29-7/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 70-14 and Rs. 68-14 for ready Rs. 69-11 and Rs. 68 for 1st June settlement and Rs. 68-8 and Rs. 67-13 for 30th June settlement. There is no silver arriving b ythe incoming mail. Exclusive the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £560,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 564 bars and Rs. 25,883 in coin. This week's shipment from London is about £30,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the week. The share market has been quite steady during the week, and cotton mill shares, as a result of a speculative bullish sentiment, show a general rise. The larger shares have improved by about Rs. 15 per share, and the smaller ones by about Rs. 5. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 888/12—896/4; Century Rs. 367/8—365—367/8; Central India Rs. 490—487/8—496/4; Crescent Rs. 192/8—190—192/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 856/4—857/8—855—861/4; Madhowji Rs. 90—87/8; New Great Rs. 316/4—318/12; Pearls 483/12—485—483/12—488/12; Simplex Rs. 137/8—135—138/12; and Swadaeshi Rs. 477/8—476/4—480.

In the miscellaneous section prices were also somewhat higher in sympathy with the bullish feeling in cotton mill shares. Audhra Valleys improved from Rs. 625 to Rs. 637/8 anad Tata Hydros from Rs. 948/12 to Rs. 973/12. Alcocks were slightly better from 150 to Rs. 152/8. Bombay Trams improved from Rs. 115 to Rs. 120. Tata Iron Ordys and Defds. were both up to Rs. 22/4 and Rs. 47/8. Cement shares show an improvement over last week. Bundi cement improved from Rs. 10/8 to Rs. 11. Katni Ordys. were unchanged at Rs. 47/8, while Defds. improved from Rs. 125 to Rs. 130. Railway shares kept steady with prices almost unchanged except Tapti Valleys which advanced from 662/8xd. to Rs. 665.

Bank shares were firm and Imperial Banks improved by Rs. 20 from Rs. 1615 to Rs. 1635 and Contributories from Rs. 427/8 to Rs. 428/12. Bank of India shares advanced from Rs. 78 to Rs. 83 and Central Bank shares from Rs. 24/14 to Rs. 27.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares on the Calcutta market were distinctly easier ollfowing a sharp decline in the Hessians quotations from Rs. 14/13 to Rs. 14/4.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, May 24.

The deep depression over North Burma has disappeared after giving a few heavy falls of rain there and in Lower Assam.

Rainfall has been local in Assam and Kumaon Hills with a few falls in Bengal and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Tavoy one; Moulmein a half; Abkab three-quarter; Yamethin a half; Myitkyina four; Silchar five; Chittagong, and Belgaum one and a half and Kodaikanal three.

Forecast:—Decrease in Upper Burma, A.P.

WHY CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

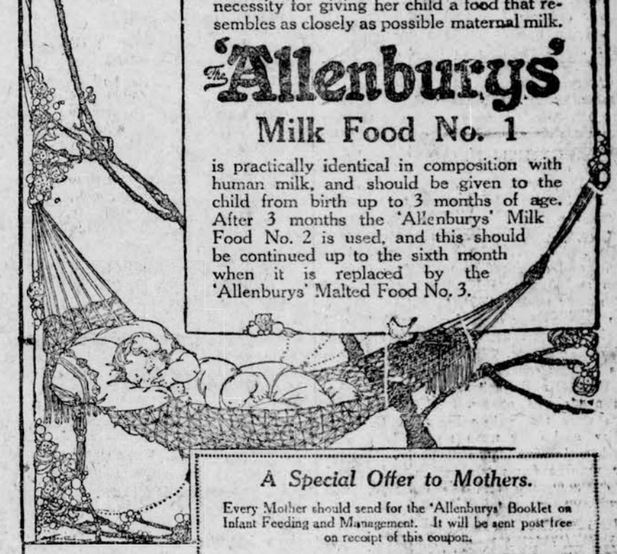
When the bowels fail to act regularly and freely, the body is quickly poisoned by waste products, and the skin is disfigured by pimples, blotches, boils and other eruptions. Delay is dangerous, but no matter how far the trouble has progressed relief can always be obtained by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. Chemists supply these at 14 annas per box, and one box invariably proves sufficient to overcome the most stubborn case.

Correct Feeding

during early infancy is of great importance. It is during this period that the foundations of baby's welfare are being laid: the wise mother who is unable to nurse baby herself, either wholly or in part, will realise the vital necessity for giving her child a food that resembles as closely as possible maternal milk.

The 'Allenburys'
Milk Food No. 1

is practically identical in composition with human milk, and should be given to the child from birth up to 3 months of age. After 3 months the 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2 is used, and this should be continued up to the sixth month when it is replaced by the 'Allenburys' Malted Food No. 3.



Post this Coupon To-day

A Special Offer to Mothers.

Every Mother should send for the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management. It will be sent post free on receipt of this coupon.

To ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,
Special Representative for India,
BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Mrs. .....

.....

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys' Booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

MISS JUSTINE JOHNSTONE
the World's Most Beautiful Woman

The Famous Actress, Film Star & Beauty Specialist *writes:*

"THE greatest factor in the acquisition of beauty is Good Health, therefore I want to pay my tribute to Phosferine, for I find that its regular use fortifies me against both mental and physical strain. As you know, not only do I do a tremendous amount of film acting, but I was also Leading Lady in the charming little comedy—'Polly Preferred.' Very few members of the audiences which come and enjoy such a play as this, can have any idea of the great effort required happily and amusingly to sustain a part, day after day, on the stage without experiencing that nerve strain that plays havoc with one's looks. To keep one up to the pitch with no feeling of lassitude, believe me, Phosferine is the tonic 'Polly Preferred'."

Learn the one secret that every successful man and every fascinating woman knows—PHOSFERINE—the unfailing means of keeping vigorous and obedient nerves. Phosferine makes you well and keeps you well, and is given with equally good results to children.

PHOSFERINE
The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain-fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

PROPRIETORS: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
INDIAN DEPOT: P.O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, May 24.

An advance of 11 points in old crop and 7 to 5 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market improved on shorts covering. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"Market advanced on shorts covering July. Weather is favourable."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

"Importation of American Cotton:—The Government of India have now authorized the importation of American cotton all the year round, for this year, hence we advise mill-owners to import such qualities as they may need. Samples may be seen at this office. Prices range from about Rs. 335 up to Rs. 470 per candy."

So far as the situation of the local market is concerned, the same will continue to be governed by new crop developments on the other side, but fundamentally the position of our market is very sound, and unless the crop in America should be exceptionally beneficial and promise another bumper yield, we do not see any justification for a lower level of prices here. The demand for ready cotton is quiet but steady with only a limited off-take and buyers adopt a strict attitude in their selection.

In response to higher advices reported from America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 1½ higher with Broach May at Rs. 335. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and the prices eased by half a rupee. On buying by a Japanese firm and jobbers the market advanced to Rs. 336 and closed at Rs. 334½. July-August opened at Rs. 339 and going down to Rs. 338½ on Shroffs selling improved to Rs. 340 on buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 339½. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 339½ and advanced to Rs. 340½ on Commission and Japanese Houses buying and closed steady at Rs. 340

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 321 and advancing to Rs. 322 on Shroffs buying closed easier at Rs. 318½. There were no buyers in this contract. Whilst July opened at Rs. 320 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 320½. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 251 and Rs. 254½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet on Saturday and the demand was moderate.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—1,400 bales Bengal against Bengal contracts. 700 bales Broach, 500 bales Punjab-American, 500 bales Dhulleras, and 100 bales Kalagin against Broach contracts. 300 bales Berar and 200 bales Central Provinces No. II against Oomra contracts.

Total tenders up-to-date are 7,100 bales Bengal, 13,100 bales Broach, 14,800 bales Punjab-American, 11,300 bales Dhollera, 2,000 bales Kalagin, 500 bales Sawgin-Dharwar, 700 bales Kadi-Viramgaon, in all 42,400 bales against Broach contracts, 2,400 bales Berar, 700 bales Central Provinces No. 1 and 300 bales Central Provinces No. 2, in all 3,400 bales against Oomras.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATION.

6 p.m.

	Bombay, May 24.
Fully Good Broach April/May	336½
Fully Good Broach July/August	340
Fully Good Bengal May	254½
Fully Good Bengal July	254
Fine Oomra May	315
Fine Oomra July	320

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24.

M G Bengal—Superfine 277, Fine 262, F Good 252, Good 244.

M G Surat—Superfine 409, Fine 404, F Good 394, Good 384.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 329, Fine 319, F Good 304.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 364, Fine 354, F Good 339.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 352, Fine 342, F Good 327.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 352, Fine 344, F Good 336, Good 328.

M G Southerns—F Good, 317, Good 307, F G Fair 297.

M G Punjab/American—Superfine 360, Fine 352, F Good 344, Good 336.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, May 24.
Fully Good Broach April/May	335
Fully Good Broach July/August	339
Fully Good Bengal May	251
Fully Good Bengal July	255
Fine Oomra May	320
Fine Oomra July	320
Good Southerns May/June	304

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

		Bombay, May 24.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 7 0
Finix	No. 6½	0 7 0
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 8 9
David	No. 10½	0 8 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 8 3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 8 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 9 0
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 9 3
Kilachand	14½	0 9 6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 10 9
Japan	No. 20	0 12 3
Japan	No. 32	1 1 0
Japan	No. 40	1 3 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 4 9

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 24th

In full-pressed Bales	22-5-26	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,88,458	2,88,569
Central India ..	126	3,56,957	3,20,488
Barsi and Nagar ..	346	2,08,879	1,93,786
Hyderabad-Gaorani	71	72,804	94,697
Berar	216	4,65,803	5,58,320
Central Provinces ..	135	2,40,372	2,53,765
Total Oomras ..	694	16,33,273	17,09,923
Dholera	123	2,40,840	2,18,113
N.W. Provinces ..	96	1,27,975	1,31,053
Rajputana	170	97,975	68,017
Sind-Punjab ..		2,84,369	3,54,262
Broach		3,10,564	4,63,994
Coompta & Dharwar	962	89,307	1,04,709
Westerns-Northerns	1,129	61,090	62,873
Cocanada		1,966	1,258
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	2,619	29,646	22,672
Persian	21	3,818	4,041
American		9,618	9,649
Egyptian and African	50	57,272	41,896
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147	3,487
Total ..	5,864	29,59,561	31,95,947

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	22-5-26	1st Sept. to 20th May This year	Last year
Europe	750	4,62,286	5,54,187
Japan & China ..	2,400	14,94,545	14,83,794
Coast Ports ..		21,596	17,682
Up country by Rail.		78,451	12,561
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		26,380	16,257
Total	3,150	20,78,258	26,84,481

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd May, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	5,864
	Cwts.
Wheat	23,681
Linseed	8,330
Rape, etc.	1,452
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	434
Groundnuts	3,309
Castorseed	8,337
Rice	31,788
Myrabollams	7,033
Cottonseed	13,088
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	10,351
Juwar	6,444
Masur	Nil
Barley	14
Bajri	1,971
	Tons.
Coal	2,908

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 24.

Bengal Superfine M G	270/75	.....
Bengal Fine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal F G M G	245/50	.....
Sind-Punjab Fine M G	255	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans F F H G	350/55	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	340/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/35	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/35	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/35	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	300/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/15	.....
Malkapur Fine M G	280/90	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	285/90	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	345	.....
Broach F G M G	335	.....
Muthia Fine M G	275/80	.....
Muthia F G M G	265/70	.....
Dharwar	.....	.....
Coompta M G	350/55	.....
Westerns M G	315/20	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	360/65	.....
Cambodia F G M G	385	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	390/400	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	330	.....
Dholleras F G M G	320/30	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 22.

Total in Sight 15,636,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 352,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 180,000 bales
American Visible Supply 3,519,000 bales
Other Visible Supply 341,000 bales.
Total Sales 29,000 bales
East Indian Sales 400 bales
East Indian Stock 32,000 bales
East Indian Forwarded 2,700 bales
East Indian Imports 14,000 bales
East Indian Speculation 600 bales
American Afloat 98,000 bales
East Indian Afloat 15,000 bales
Total Afloat 187,000 bales.
Takings of the World's Spinners of American Cotton 285,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, May 24.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, received to-day the following cable from their friends, Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose, of New York:—

"Cotton depends, weather despite more favourable holds steady. Bearish factors partly discounted. Expect no wide fluctuations."

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 22.

Discout Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank 6 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5¾
Rentes 5 per cent. 11¾

LINSEED.

London, May 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags closed
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net closed.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, May 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	58 0 0
Brass, English	1	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass German	3/4	56 8 0
Brass, German		2 55 0 0

METAL REPORT.

London, May 22.

Copper Standard G.M.B.
Tin Block £265

COPPER.

Bombay, May 24.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2		
Copper German	3/4	58 0 0
Copper German	1	60 0 0
Copper German	1¼	60 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 4 0
Copper English Bars		52 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead Rangooni		24 8 0
Lead, country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54 0 0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59 4 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, May 24.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs. As. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Hindustan	,,	1 1 9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 2 6
Phoenix	,,	1 2 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 1 9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 1 6
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 9
Daud Sahib	,,	1 1 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:—		
Rachael Milt	Per lb.	1 3 0
Hindustan	,,	1 2 0
David Mill	,,	1 2 9
Apollo	,,	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1 2 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Spring (Merchant)		1 1 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 1 0
Sakunthala	,,	1 0 9
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 3 0
Jacob E D	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 3 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4 6 0
Jamshed	,,	4 6 0
Century	,,	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	4 12 0
Hindustan No. 902		5 0 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand	,,	5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
JABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 12 0
Hindustan	,,	9 0 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 0 6
Textile	,,	1 0 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 11 6
777 Crescent	,,	2 10 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 6
Great	,,	1 5 0
Phoenix		1 5 6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 24.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Francs 1100
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1170.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1155
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.86-7/8.
London—Paris Frcs 148.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14
London—Brussels Frcs 149.00.
London—Rome Liras 125.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.39
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 24.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Loc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand	1190
American Dollars	276½
Hongkong Dollars	154⅜
Shanghai	200
Japan	130½
Singapore	156¾
Market steady.	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 22.

Stockholm	18.16
Oslo	22.54
Amsterdam	12.10½
Switzerland	25 13
Prague	164.31
Warsaw	50.00

New York, May 22.

Demand Bills	4.85.93

London, May 22.

Exchange on London in Paris 147.50
Exchange on London in Germany closed.
Exchange on London in Italy closed.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 24.

3 Months 4—5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4—5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent
Money Call 3—1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
1 Month 3 per dent.
3 Months 3 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, May 24.

Sovereigns Ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/7/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/6/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/4/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/2/0.

London, May 22.

Bar gold ready, s. 84—9 3/4.
Silver ready d. 30—1.
Silver forward, d. 30—0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 24.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs 95/8.
5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan 1935 Rs. 102.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs 104/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs 109.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) 1923 Rs. 107/5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs 101/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs 102/14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs 107/10.
6 per cet. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs 108.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs. 108/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 115/12.
4 per cent Port Trust 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 88/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 117.
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 106.
Tone of Market.—Very firm.

A NORDEN & CO'S REPORT

New York, April 22, 1926.

COTTON.

During the greater part of the week under review the market showed a sagging tendency being influenced by predictions of more favourable weather and by further reports of domestic mill curtailment particularly in South Carolina where it was stated steps would be taken to reduce the present output of goods by 25 per cent. Despite the preponderance of bearish sentiment, the selling appeared to be largely in liquidation of old contracts, the general disinclination to make extensive short commitments being attributable to the unseasonably low temperatures which continue to be recorded in many parts of the belt. We have previously pointed out that until the new crop begins to move in volume, speculative short selling must be depended upon to supply much of the demand for contracts with the result that, in the absence of pronounced bearish developments, the market easily becomes oversold. This was demonstrated yesterday when, on receipt of official advices that heavy rains had fallen in the Southwest, a covering movement advanced prices to the levels current a week ago. Realizing sales were readily absorbed and the market closed with a good tone.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that, with the exception of South Texas where cotton is already up to a good stand, the season is from two to three weeks late. This delay will probably be overcome if there is an extended period of good weather from now on but, should unfavourable weather conditions continue throughout next month, a late mild fall and only moderate insect damage will be essential in order to assure a large yield. The plant grows slowly and, under normal conditions, has a long fruiting period which requires for maximum production a growing season of at least 200 days.

Sales in the southern spot markets, although comparing favourably with those at this time a year ago, have been largely confined to low grades which are believed to have been bought by merchants for investment. Spinners, both here and abroad continue to buy from hand to mouth being apparently convinced that more favourable opportunities for purchasing will be offered. This policy may be justified but, in the event of new crop progress becoming sufficient unfavourable to cause anxiety failure to maintain normal stocks may bring about a sharp revival in the demand.

A point which it may be well to bear in mind is the benevolent attitude, dictated by both economic and political considerations, with which the present Administration is inclined to regard plans for subsidizing co-operative marketing associations. The aim of the legislative measures which are now being discussed is undoubtedly that of shielding farmers from the normal effects of over-production and it remains to be seen what action will be taken by Congress.

With weather news predominating as a price-making factor, it is difficult to form decided views regarding the future course of the market but we feel that the present outlook justifies conservative purchases of new crops on any recession that may occur.

COFFEE.

Although speculative interest is limited the market has developed a better undertone reflecting the firmer tendency of the cost and freight and spot markets where there has been a moderately active demand. The near position has been governed principally by technical conditions for, while small local stocks of Rio and Victoria coffees together with the fact that the May position is considerably below a parity with Rio 7s. on the spot prompted short covering, this movement was offset later by the liquidation of longs who evidently preferred to avoid the possibility of receiving Washed Robusta coffee on contract. The Defence Committee appear to have regained control of the situation in Brazil but there is nothing upon which to base a belief in any sustained advance and, with a seasonal decline in consumption soon to be expected, we are inclined to think that better opportunities for purchases may be offered.

SUGAR.

Sentiment, despite a bearish statistical situation, is becoming increasingly friendly to the long side of sugar, the outstanding bullish factors being the probability that practically all Cuban mill-owners will accede to the President's request for the limitation of this season's production to 90 per cent of the average estimated outturn, and the belief that the Cuban Congress will establish laws prohibiting any extension of cane acreage until June 1927 and causing new crop grinding operations to be deferred until authorized by presidential decree. Expectations of higher prices have also been fostered by labour troubles in Cuba and by reports of a 10 p. c. reduction in the Czechoslovakian beet acrease. The raw market is firm with offerings scarce and, while advancing quotations for refined sugar have restricted new business, there is a good volume of withdrawals on old contracts. So far, May liquidation has weighed less heavily on the market than anticipated. Tenders may be heavy but it is not improbable that they will be promptly taken up. We continue to have a favourable opinion of the market and, bearing in mind the proposed Cuban legislation, we think that December is likely to show relative strength.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

A revival in the European demand for North American Wheat and a lack of moisture over the Spring Wheat belt caused a material increase in outside interest, prices scoring a sharp advance which was maintained in the face of heavy profit taking and short selling. Sentiment is bullish and unless weather conditions in the Northwest become more favourable no considerable decline appears likely. Corn was influenced by a fair demand for the better grades, limited country offerings and the strength in Wheat. The fact that prevailing prices reflect good profits from a feeding standpoint has attracted some investment support but, with weather conditions generally favourable and stocks large, we are inclined to favour the short side on bulges. There has been scattered buying of Oats on account of further delays in seeding operations but while present levels appears reasonable the supply situation continues bearish. Rye has a better tone due to the advance in Wheat and to unfavourable reports regarding new crop prospects in the Northwest. No marked improvement has occurred in the export demand. We expect that prices will continue to be governed by the market action of the leading cereal.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended the 15th instant:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000.

	Rs.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	16,41,51,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,38,79,000
	21,48,30,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,25,10,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,05,39,000
Bills Discounted	1,65,65,000
Bank Premises	54,82,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,39,59,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	9,57,75,000
	21,48,30,000

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

In District Treasuries—Balances on 31st January, 1926: 2,67,35; 28th February, 1926: 2,68,16; 31st March, 1926: 3,69,37; 30th April, 1926: 2,53,80.

With the Imperial Bank of India—Balances on 31st January, 1926: 9,89,61; 28th February, 1926: 13,85,96; 31st March, 1926: 21,46,38; 30th April, 1926: 13,05,48.

Total Balances on 31st January, 1926: 12,56,96; 28th February, 1926: 16,54,12; 31st March, 1926: 25,15,75; 30th April, 1926: 15,59,28.

WHAT IS YOUR GOAL

Many people SAVE for rainy days.
Some people SAVE for a Home or a Motor Car.
Some SAVE for Holiday Enjoyment.
Others in order to give education to their children when they grow up.
Some SAVE to live comfortably when they retire from active work.
Others SAVE to see their children live comfortably after them.
Whatever be your goal the only SURE way of reaching it is by Regular Saving and Prudent Investing.
Choose your goal, and open a HOME SAVINGS BANK account with the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Determine what you should save each month and deposit that amount regularly.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

The best and most effective
TONIC OF THE DAY
REGD.
BIRJAYA RASAYANA
Combines the ancient Indian recipes with the Latest Discoveries of Modern Science.
It infuses new life and virility to the weak. Strongly recommended in cases of absence of vigour, Relaxation, Feebleness and premature senility.
For increasing the retentive power it stands unrivalled. Largely used by men of position and affluence. Prepared under personal supervision of Medical Practitioner.
Price—Ordy. Rs. 5 per phial, with musk Gold and Makaradwaja etc. Rs.10 per phial
LOCAL STIMULANT For Advanced Case Rs. 5 per phial.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,(B.C.)
Post Box 11435. CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGEGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, May 26.

Ceremony of laying foundation-stone of National Medical College, compound of Messrs. N. Powell and Co.'s Works, Club Road, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 28.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 29.

The s. s. Delta with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s. s. "Naldera" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 25th May.

DARBAR AT JAMKHANDI.

A Darbar will be held in connection with the investiture of the Chief of Jamkhandi with the full powers of his State on Friday (the 28th instant) at 12 noon on the Polo ground at Jamkhandi.

NOMINATION OF ORDINARY FELLOWS.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Behramji Hormasji Nanavatty, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.E., F.C.P.S., has been renominated as an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office.

Mr. Syed Muniruddin Sirajuddin Moulvi has been nominated as an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Lieutenant-Colonel B. Higham, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., resigned.

VOLUNTEERS AND ELECTIONS.

All those National Volunteers and workers who are willing to assist the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the forthcoming Elections for the Legislatures, Central and Provincial, are requested to see the Honorary Secretaries, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at the "Congress House" between 9-30 and 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) daily.

Y. M. P. A.

Students and other youths desiring to secure accommodation at the Hostel of the Young Men's Parsee Association, at Laburnum Road, are requested to apply to the Hostel Secretary, Young Men's Parsee Association, P. O. Box 828, before the 7th proximo.

Application forms and copies of Rules and Regulations are now printed and will be forwarded to those desiring admission on receipt of an anna stamp.

APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Applications are invited by the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Parsee Association from poor and deserving Parsee students for scholarships to be granted as aid in further studies. Applications should reach the Joint Hon. Secretaries, P. O. Box 828, Bombay, on or before the 10th proximo and should contain full details regarding the help received from other friends, the marks obtained at the last examination, the course the applicant is taking, and should be accompanied by good-conduct certificates from the Principal and prominent gentlemen.

WRESTLING TOURNAMENT.

An interesting wrestling tournament of the depressed classes with the aid of some Corporators was arranged by Mr. R. S. Nekal jay in the evening of Sunday last, when over 20 wrestlers from various localities were present on the Hindoo Gymkhana grounds. In the beginning the Junior Team came out victorious and they were given pugrees and cocoanuts in the name of Mr. L. R. Tairsee. The Senior Team was arranged in two different batches, one for gold medals and the other for silver medals Prizes were distributed by Mr. A. H. Davey.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with mails from London of the 20th instant left Marseilles at 3-30 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 13th instant left Aden at 3 p.m. on the 23rd instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 28th instanat.

In Hockey match at Madras, on Monday evening, the Lancashire Fussiliers beat the Wanderers by five goals to three. The game was fast and interesting and a series of frequent exchanges were witnessed.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS AND POST FREE

BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

MANDVI TRAGEDY.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

COURT'S AID SOUGHT TO PREVENT MEETING.

There was a sensational development yesterday in the Mandvi boat tragedy affairs. One of the principal actors in this tragic drama is, of course, Mr. W. E. Grant, Captain of the British India steamer "Vita" against whom a summons was issued on Wednesday last on charges of having omitted to ensure the safety of passengers and refraining from helping those who were ship-wrecked off the Mandvi Coast.

Mr. Urban (solicitor) of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., appeared on behalf of Mr. Grant before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for the Court's assistance in preventing the conveners of a Cutchi Citizens' protest meeting from holding it yesterday (Monday.) Mr. Urban said that a paragraph had appeared in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" announcing a meeting at which a resolution of condolence would be passed to the memory of those who had lost their lives following the ship-wreck. Mr. Urban appealed to the Court for assistance to stop the meeting, if it could. The matter being "sub-judice" it would be contempt of Court if the meeting was held to protest against the occurrence.

The Magistrate said: "It is contempt of court, but unfortunately I have no power to deal with it. All that I can do is to report the matter to the High Court. Why can't you move the High Court?"

Mr. Urban said that as the vacation was now on, it was difficult to see the Judge without previous appointment.

The Magistrate advised Mr. Urban to see the Vacation Judge if possible or else serve notices on the parties concerned to stop the meeting.

THE SECOND WIFE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Rattanbai, wife of Ranchoddas Harjivan, was placed by Sub-Inspector Deshpande before the Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of attempted suicide. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla prosecuted, while Mr. Pathare defended. Mr Dhondy appeared for the husband

Rattanbai is the second wife of Ranchoddas, who has a son aged about 10 by his first wife, for whom, it was alleged the accused had no love. They had many quarrels on that account and the wife had frequently threatened her husband that she would commit suicide; she was also suffering from hysteria to some extent. Once before she had tried to kill herself by swallowing pieces of ground glass, but was saved in time. On Friday last the accused, in accordance with the threat she had given to her husband on the previous day, saturated her clothes with spirit and set fire to them, when the husband was absent in Dr. Kothari's dispensary where he had gone to bring some medicine for her. When Rattanbai began to scream her neighbours rushed into the room and extinguished the fire before any fatal injury could take place. The case was adjourned till 29th.

SILK MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER. A MULTANI

Mahomed Siddick, a rich silk merchant of Delhi, was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at Mazagaon, on a charge of attempted murder of a Multani named Sholaram Tolaram.

The prosecution case was that on the night of the 12th the accused invited the complainant to his house on the second floor of a building in Musjid Bunder Road and after plying him with considerable quantities of whiskey the accused and his servant,—the latter had now absconded—bound the complainant and committed an unnatural offence and then untying him threw him from the second floor of the building, a height of about 35 feet. The complainant was picked up and taken to the G. T. Hospital and his dying deposition was taken as his condition was considered to be very serious. The accused, who was represented by Mr. Baptista and others, asked to be enlarged on bail, but the Magistrate after visiting the place where the offence was stated to have been committed, refused to grant the request, and he was remanded to Police custody until the 31st.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING IN BOMBAY.

An up-country opium smuggler alighting at Victoria Terminus from a second class compartment of the 30 up-Delhi Express was arrested on Sunday by Excise Inspector Hudson.

On receipt of certain information Inspector Hudson went to Kalyan on Sunday and waited for the 30 up-Delhi Express. On arrival of the train he found Abdul Sakur travelling by second class. He, therefore, followed the Mahomedan by the same train and on the latter's alighting at Victoria Terminus, detained him with his luggage consisting of steel and leather suit cases. Mr. Hudson, on demanding the search of the suit cases, was told by Abdul that he had no keys with him. He was, however, searched before a "punch" and a key of the steel suit case was seized. When the case was opened 40 lbs. of opium was found. The other suit case was broken open and opium weighing 32 lbs. and 25 tolas was found in the same. The accused had a second class ticket from Delhi to Bombay and the opium recovered was worth Rs. 5,810. Abdul was arrested.

Appearing before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning, Inspector Hudson asked for a remand of Abdul Sakur into police custody till June 4 on a charge of opium smuggling. His Worship granted the application.

MR. J. H. THOMAS AT MEMORIAL HALL.

Mr. J. H. Thomas arriving at the Memorial Hall, London, on, 1st inst. (Saturday), when the conference of the Executives of the unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress was addressed by leaders of Labour following the General Council's decision to give the miners full support, even to the extent of a general stoppage of work in the vital industries. (Inset Mr. Herbert Smith, the Miners' president.)

MUSIC WITH STOLEN MONEY.

A BHAIYA GETS TWO YEARS.

On charges of house-breaking and stealing a silver watch and Rs. 700 in seven currency notes of Rs. 100 each and a steel trunk with a pair of dhotis belonging to different persons, one Raghunathsingh Majhutsingh, a Pardeshi Bhaiya, was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday afternoon.

Varji Damodar, the complainant, who was residing in Bardai Dharmashari at Bazargate, closed his room, keeping a window open on the night of the 14th instant. The next morning when he awoke, he found his silver watch and a packet of seven currency notes of Rs. 100 each missing from his coat. He informed the police, who after enquiries suspected the accused who was residing in a temple near the Dharmashala. The police, therefore, kept a strict watch on the movement of the accused.

ACCUSED ARRESTED.

On the 16th instant, the accused was seen coming with two others in a victoria with a new gramophone and some records. The police arrested him and taking him to his room searched his belongings. From a hand-bag Rs. 120 cash and Rs. 110 in currency notes were found, and from a steel trunk 2 gold rings, 4 gold putlis, some cash, the silver watch which was stolen, and a currency note for Rs. 100 were found. The accused could not account for all these. It was also found that he had purchased several new articles including a cap, a stick, a gramophone and a bicycle, only within a couple of days.

The accused pleading not guilty said that the money was given to him for safe custody by one Radesan.

His Worship convicted the accused of house-breaking and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

SECOND CHARGE.

The other charge against the accused was that he had stolen a trunk and a pair of dhoties of one Jagannath Lalchand. The trunk was the same from which the stolen watch and other money were found.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that the trunk did not belong to him.

He was convicted on this charge also and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SATTA-BETTING IN GIRGAUM.

TWO MEN AND A WOMAN ARRESTED

Chhaganlal J. Gandhi, Trivenibai Gandhi, and Cursondas Sanghani were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday morning on a charge of owning and conducting a common gambling house and abetment in the commission of the said offence.

It appeared that on Friday night Sub-Inspector Chowdhri of the C. I. D. raided, on receipt of information, a house on Girgaum Back Road, armed with a warrant of arrest and accompanied by a couple of police constables. He arrested all the three accused who were in the house and searched it. During the search several satta slips and account books, said to have contained the names of betters and other particulars of betting were found and were seized by the police. All the accused who were arrested were released on bail by the police.

On a request made by the pleaders of the accused to postpone the case, His Worship fixed June 3rd for the hearing of the case.

Mr. Spencer conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Balubhai T. Desai appeared for the first and the second accused and Mr. Gadkari appeared for the third.

EMPIRE DAY ACCIDENT.

A COOLY LOSES LIFE.

A cooly in the employ of the Gresham Life Assurance, Ltd., fell down from the terrace of the Gresham Building, Hornby Road, in the early hours of Monday morning while trying to hoist a flag on the building, and received severe injuries. He died on his way to the hospital.

An inquest was held on the deceased's body at the Coroner's Court before Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, in the morning. It appeared that it being Empire Day the deceased with another was trying to put the flag up on the top of the terrace when suddenly his left foot slipped and he fell down from a height of about 30 feet.

The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH THROUGH ELECTRIC SHOCK.

"Accidental death" was the verdict returned by the jury on the dead body of one Fazal Hussein Mahomed (40) residing at Love Lane who died on Sunday night on his way to the hospital.

Fazal had [illegible] waters shop at Grant Road and had given electric current from his shop to a panwalla's shop. At about 1 a.m. on Sunday night the deceased caught the flexible wiring and was hurt by the shock he received. He cried out that he was dying and fell down with the wiring in his hand. He was being removed to the hospital when he died on the way.

Mr. T. E. Ferro of the Government Electrical Department deposed that the wire had burnt down at a point and that the whole wiring was in a dangerous condition. The lighting voltage was 230 volts, i.e., enough to give a man a fatal shock.

The jury returned the above verdict at the inquest.

A SWEEPER ATTACKED

The inquest touching the death of one Hirji Khema, a sweeper who was attacked by three sweepers on the 16th instant, was concluded at the Coroner's Court on Monday morning.

Mithibai, a sweeper woman, deposed that on the 16th instant at about 8 when she was sitting near her room Dudha Punja and Ganga Dudha came there with an open knife and ran away after stabbing the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of death by haemorrhage from a stab wound penetrating the heart inflicted by Dudha Punja. The jury was of opinion that the act amounted to murder by Dudha Punja with Ganga Dudha aiding and abetting Dudha in the attack.

MUSJID MARKET AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When the old Musjid Railway station was there the passengers had a foot bridge from the platform leading to the vegetable market but while remodelling the old station this convenience is lost by the public. The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association drew the attention of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway to provide a foot-bridge as it was in the old station but owing to some engineering difficulties he could not do so.

From vegetable market there was a passage leading to the Masjid bridge belonging to the Municipality and on my request that road was opened to the public by my friend Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner.

The members of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee Messrs. Jaykar, Hon. Mr. Sethna with the G. I. P. Railway officials deputed by the Agent and my friends Mr. Bharucha, Velji Nappoo and others met some months ago at Masjid station to find out ways and means to give some passage to the passengers to go to the vegetable market. After some discussion it was agreed that the Railway Company should give a passage from Masjid Bridge leading to Market. Although that road was ready few months ago it was not opened to the public hence I requested Mr. H. J. Romer, Dy. Chief Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway to open it for the use of the public and I am glad to inform the public that Mr. Romer has done so from Thursday the 20th April 1926. I thank the Agent and Mr. Romer of the G. I. P. Railway and Messrs. Jaykar, Sethna and Bharucha for the help they have given to my Association.—Yours, etc.

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY.

CUTCH PORTS.

HARDSHIPS OF PASSENGERS.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST MEETING.

Under the joint anspices of the Cutch Praja Sangh, the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association the Grain Merchants' Association, The Rice Merchants' Association, the Hindu Commercial Club, the Cotton Mukadams' Association and the Grain Dealers' Association a public meeting of the Cutchis was held near Masjid Bridge on Monday night when Mr Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee presided. A fairly good number of Cutchis was present.

At the outset the Chairman said that he had received a letter from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors for Mr. W. E. Grant, the Captain of s.s. "Vita" asking him not to proceed with the meeting as the subject to be discussed at the meeting was already *sub judice*. He (the Chairman) had received the letter at 6/5 p.m. and he had replied that the subject before the proposed meeting was "to express the deep sense of sorrow for serious loss of life at Cutch-Mandvi and to appoint a committee to do the needful in the matter," and hence it was in no way concerned with either the s.s. "Vita" or the Captain. A letter was again given to him at the meeting by a man of the same firm of solicitors; but he held that to discuss the question of hardships to passengers in Cutch would in no way mean contempt of Court. He therefore, began the proceedings and related the miserable condition of passengers in Cutch ports.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Velji Lakhamsi then moved:

"Resolved that this public meeting expresses its deep regret and heart-felt sympathy for the sudden death of Hindu and Muslim passengers who met with a terrible accident in the Cutch-Mandvi harbour, and conveys its condolence to the relatives of the deceased."

The resolution was carried.

The following two resolutions were then adopted:

"That this public meeting heartily thanks those brave Cutchi sailors who saved numerous lives from drowning in the sea and congratulates them for their heroic action."

"That this public meeting appoints the following members to inquire into all the issues involved in the sad tragedy and to raise a fund for the purpose."

The Committee is composed of Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Ghelabhai Hansraj, Jivraj Nensy and eight others with Mr. Tairsee as Chairman and Messrs. K.T. Shah and Shivdas Champsey as secretaries.

After several speakers had made speeches on the hardships to Cutchis in Cutch Docks, the meeting concluded late at night.

MAHATMA GANDHI —"IN SEARCH OF GURU."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read in the "Hindustan Times", Delhi, to-day, that Mahatma Gandhi is "in search of Guru". May I suggest to him the name of "the only one" and promise him that after making 'him' —I mean Shree Guru Nanak Devji—his Guru, all his doubts and difficulties will vanish in the twinkling of an eye. Let Mahatmaji ponder over these most pregnant words of Shree Guru Arjun Devji, the greatest satyagrahi of all times. Says the Master:—"What of me alone? why, millions and billions of sinners were saved 'those who beheld or listened to the word of Guru Nanak were set free from the bondage of transmigration."

The thing is very easy and simple. The seat of authority is so near to Mahabaleshwar where Mahatmaji is at present conferring with the Governor of Bombay. Let Mahatmaji take the earliest possible opportunity to take the train for Nander (Hyderabad Deccan), and there proceed to the Holiest of the Holies to seek and obtain the real strength and true peace of mind and soul by receiving the immortal gift of the Great Guru which he gave to the humanity and mankind.

The Sikh history records that, "the Guru arrived in Nander in Sawan (July-August) A.D. 1707." It was there at that blessed spot that the Saviour first met Madho Das, a Bairagi hermit. Finding the Bairagi absent and hearing that he possessed such skill in magic that he could overthrow any one who sat on his couch, the Guru proceeded to sit there on and make himself at home.....A disciple went to inform the Bairagi of the Guru's proceedings. He came to demand an explanation of the intruder's strange conduct. The Guru replied that he had arrived fatigued in Nander, and having heard of the Bairagi's hospitality and philanthropy, took the liberty of testing the favourable accounts he had received. The Bairagi recognised from his words and manner that he was a great man and called himself his Banda-slave—name by which he was subsequently known. The Guru instructed Banda in the tenets of his religion, and in due time baptised him according to the new rites. On that occasion Banda received the name Gurbakhsh Singh, but continued to be known as Banda. He conceived a great affection for the true religious guide he had at last found and one day asked him if there were any service he could perform for him. The Guru, after reflection, found that he had an account to settle with the Mahomedans of the Punjab and presented him with five arrows and thus addressed him: "As long as thou remainest continent, thy glory shall increase. He who is continent, turneth not away from the combat, and his opponents cannot withstand him. The continent man succeedeth in everything." (Macauliffe.)

And who knows? Almighty's ways are inscrutable and it may be His wish and desire that Mahatmaji's name may be destined to be bracketted with the great name of Baba Banda. While that great hero served his country with sword, it may be perhaps left to Mahatmaji to serve his mother-land by peaceful means and achieve an equal glory and success through Guru's grace and favour.—Yours, etc.,

MAHARAJA NABHA.

Dehra Dun, (U. P.)
May 18.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY

24th May, 1926	
Previous Closing Rate	18.37
To-day's Opening Rate	18.33
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	18.26
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

24th May 1926.

The Market was Closed To-day.

Khandi Market	340-8-0
Sewri Market	340-8-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 24.

In the share market jutes opened easier after the week-end in sympathy with a weak hessian market and there were more sellers showing than was the case on the previous week with little response from buyers. Towards the close a strong feeling prevailed. Coals remained an apathetic market with a good many selling orders not possible of execution. Teas maintained their popularity by the number of transactions concluded and the strong tone manifest from the prices realised. In miscellaneous with the exception of good investment stocks that have ready tamers there is nothing of outstanding note to record. Government securities were strong with keen buyers. Following were today's closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 1/2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 78|2, 4 per cent. conversion loan 1916|17 Rs. 99|12, 5 per cent. loan 1945|55 Rs. 109|2, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 Rs. 104|8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank Rs. 430.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway Rs. 68, Burdwan Cutwa Railway Rs. 58.

Jutes:—Alliance Rs. 410, Anglo India Rs. 345, Cheviot Rs. 222, Clive Rs. Rs. 26|9, Dalhousie Rs. 296|8, Delta Rs. 427|8, Fort Gloster Rs. 683|8, Howrah Rs. 31|12, Kamarhatty Rs. 465|8, Kankinarrah Rs. 395, Kinnison Rs. 850, National Rs. 25|8, Presidency Rs. 6|6, Reliance Rs. 51|8, Union Rs. 497.

Coals:—Bansdeopur Rs. 21|12, Bokaro and Ramgur Rs. 15|8, Ondal Rs. 14|4, Taleher Rs. 41|4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining Rs. 5|6, Frank Ross Rs. 6|4, Lever Brothers pref. Rs. 14, Britannia Building and Iron Rs. 5|12, Burn and Co.ord. Rs. 161, Indian Iron and Steel Rs. 5|6, Marshall and Co. Rs. 3|4, Thorncroft Rs. 1|14, B. I. Corporation ord. Rs. 4|6, Cawnporee Sugar Rs. 20|8.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie Rs. 171, Bishwanth Rs. 40, Basamatia Rs. 24|8, Batelli Rs. 6|2, Central Cachar Rs. 133, Dauracherra Rs. 16|8, Doolahat Rs. 42, Grob Rs. 16|4, Hasimara Rs. 40|4, Hantapara Rs. 565, Hathikhira Rs. 33, Haldibari Rs. 40|4, Jutlibari Rs. 22, Joybirpara Rs. 30, Kaliti Rs. 26|12, Loobah Rs. 16|4, New Samanbagh Rs. 46|14, Naga Hill Rs. 19|12, New Purupbari Rs. 14|4, Codlabari Rs. 32|2, Rutema Rs. 19|8, Sarugaon Rs. 18, Senjuli Rs. 41|8, Tukvar Rs. 35|12, Teen Ali Rs. 26|8, Tumsong Rs. 20|8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-seconds pence.

A Calcutta message states:

Kusumkumari Sarkar, a Christain mistress of a Chittagong Girls School has been converted to Hinduism and married to Gangacharan Kusari in accordance with Arya Samaj rites.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED.

INDIA EQUITABLE
INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE :—
LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE
BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.
of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS
on commission and allowance on guaranteed business.

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS
SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

LAW AND BUSINESS.

Prof. Dayar's Books for Students Law, Accountancy and Business

A PERFECT BUSINESS LIBRARY.

Five best books by Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law, of Davar's College of Commerce and lately of the Government College, are those by the most experienced and the best qualified teacher of Commerce in India.

Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B.Com. students all over India.

1. COMPANY LAW (1921): A book written specially for business men and students of Commerce Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants, Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7.8.
5. S. D. A. SOLUTIONS. SUPPLEMENT, 1923, Rs. 1.8.0.

PUBLISHERS:
Messrs RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
Booksellers,
Opposite St. Xavier's High School, Bombay No. 2.

IMPORTANT TO
INCOME TAX
PAYERS

If you want advice on any point regarding Income Tax or if you are dissatisfied with Income Tax Assessments consult immediately,

MESSRS. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
Income Tax Experts, 6, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 2500.
Telegraphic Add. KADAMBARY.

BLACKSTONE
OIL ENGINES
ARE
INDIA'S FAVOURITE
AND
HAVE NO EQUAL
200 ENGINES ALWAYS IN STOCK
MARSHALL SONS
& Co., (India) Ltd.
Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

JUST OUT
"IN THE CLUTCH OF THE DEVIL,"
(An original Drama in Five Acts)
By Mr. A. S. P. AYYAR,
M. A. (Oxon), I. C. S.
A Thrilling Social Drama!
Most Interesting! Rupee ONE.
Excellent Opinions!
Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
arnac Road, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

MARBLE & TILES
PONZONO HEXAGONAL TILES
Available in large quantities
RAVAL & CO.,
19, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1926.

THE RIGHT LEAD.

Mr. B. N. Sasmal's presidential address to the Bengal Provincial Conference at Krishnagar was marked by two valuable features. He showed a clear insight into our present political embarrassments and he made some candid and courageous criticism of the attempts now being made by those Congressmen, who have revised their ideas of the futility of dyarchy and want to work it for all it is worth. There are nowadays far too many fissiparous tendencies observable in nationalist politics, and Mr. Sasmal gave the right lead to the country when he warned Nationalist India that the only way to attain full self-government was by constructive work as a preparation for peaceful revolution. As regards the participation of Congressmen in Council work he reiterated the Swarajist doctrine, which is accepted by the overwhelming majority of politically-minded Indians, that until the Nationalist demands are substantially satisfied, in other words, until dyarchy has ceased to exist, and a system of genuine parliamentary government has taken its place, acceptance of offices under the gift of the Government will be both a dishonour and a snare

The President of the Krishnagar Conference also rendered a distinct service to the country by his exhortation to educated India to take the masses into account. This was the chief plank in the programme of work chalked out by the late Deshbandhu and it is unfortunate that Congressmen in Bengal and elsewhere have not given to it the attention that it deserves. There must be a far greater and more intimate contact than exists to-day between the educated leaders, chiefly congregated in urban areas, and the masses, who are busy with their every-day rural problems, and who expect the leaders to lead and not to fight amongst themselves. Mr. Sasmal reminded his audience that mere sweet reasonableness and speech-making would not help them in advancing the cause of nationalism. They must show practical work. They must make the masses realise that in India one particular goal has to be reached and that, too, as soon as possible, the sooner the better. If Swaraj, which he defined as "the acquisition of full independence for India to protect the land from greedy eyes or alarming intruders", is to be won from those who are not likely to give it as a gift, there must be greater cohesion, greater unity of purpose, a far closer understanding between the various elements in the country striving for the common object by means of a bloodless revolution.

This cohesion will be imperilled if the two great sister communities continue to pursue their suicidal policy of suspecting each other's motives. Mr. Sasmal blamed the present system of administration as mainly responsible for the communal dissensions. A Government, which was in the hands of the people, would have been, in his opinion, able to root out by legislative and other means, the causes of these disturbances which are an obstacle to national solidarity. But he very rightly warned the country against magnifying these dissensions which the mischievous activity of the "Goondas" of each community fans into riots. According to him, the recent rioting in Bengal was due to the "electioneering activity" of a set of persons to whom the promotion of personal ends is the one thing that counts. We are glad Mr. Sasmal clearly emphasised the necessity of maintaining a sense of proportion in any criticism about these communal disturbances, and we hope the country will take to heart his stirring appeal for unity and closer understanding between the various communities. What is wanted urgently is the will to secure communal peace, the insistence on a larger and a national outlook in every sphere of activity in which the two great communities have to co-operate. The more such activity increases the better for the country. "From this very moment should go forth," Mr. Sasmal said, "earnest efforts to all parts of the country to stop for ever the barbarous practice of exchanging the names 'Mlechha' and 'Kafir' by Hindus and Muslims respectively". He suggests that pamphlets should be published with the object of promoting communal unity. This is an activity that Congress organisations will do well to take up immediately. Mr. Sasmal's address ought to be the prelude to further intensive work in the direction of settling communal differences by the institution of punchayets in every place where there is a likelihood of the relations between the two communities becoming strained, as Pundit Motilalji is trying to do in Allahabad. Only by mutual forbearance, by mutual agreement to resort to arbitration can there be evolved real Hindu-Muslim unity. We extremely regret that the Krishnagar Conference in spite of the wise words of the President and of the sensible advice of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and his co-workers, decided to rescind the Bengal Pact, which will always stand as an outstanding practical and far-sighted contribution of the late Deshbandhu towards solving the Hindu-Muslim problem. If the Conference did not like the Pact to stand as it was it could have suggested amendments. It could have referred it for revision to a committee of prominent men from both communities. The Conference had its difference with Mr. Sasmal because of his blunt advice regarding anarchism, but, thanks to the admirable intervention of Mrs. Naida as the angel of peace, it resumed its deliberations with Mr. Sasmal in the chair after he had deleted the unpopular passage from his speech. It is highly regrettable that resentment against the President later made the Conference lose its sense of proportion and revenge itself upon the Pact. It is begging the question when it says that the Pact is based on communalism. We hope in spite of Krishnagar the efforts to secure a definite understanding between the two communities will not be relaxed in Bengal.

A FIRM ATTITUDE.

In an article in the Labour weekly "Forward" written just on the eve of the general strike in England, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald remarked: "Private interest has played with coal, Governments have played with coal, Parliament has played with coal, with the results that we are experiencing to-day." When the mine-owners again and again lamented their inability to listen to their employees' demands, because the coal industry was in "a perilous position" and could not exist without a subsidy, the comment of organised Labour on this attitude of the owners was: "Is Labour always to bear the burdens of a disjointed Capitalism?" On the eve of the strike it was clear that so far as the Baldwin Government was concerned, Labour would have to bear these burdens, the Government choosing to assume then an attitude which showed rank partizanship in favour of capitalism.

But the solidarity of organised Labour and the wisdom of the Trade Union leaders in calling off the general strike opened the eyes of the Baldwin Government and of the British public which realised very soon that Labour was out to determine an economic issue, not to engage in a class war. On the basis of the Samuel Memorandum, the Baldwin Government approached the mine-owners regarding the possibility of creating a Minimum Wages Board. The owners' reply has been provocative and hostile. They declare that they demand for their industry "a period of freedom from political interference and industrial unrest" and they indirectly censure the Baldwin Government for even making a suggestion about the need for the establishment of a Wages Board by their assertion that it will be impossible for them to continue the industry by private enterprise "unless it is accorded the same freedom from political interference that is enjoyed by other industries." It is gratifying to notice that in their rejoinder to this threat on the part of the mine-owners that they are bent on retaining their old uncompromising hostility to reform, the Baldwin Government have assumed a firm attitude. They declare that it is impossible for any Government to stand aside "when the national well-being is so vitally and disastrously affected." It was unfortunate that the Government did not take up this stand much earlier in the quarrel between the coal-owners and the miners. As it is, it will be necessary now to bring the owners to a realisation of their duty not only to their employees but also to the public as a whole by legislative measures, which their representatives in Parliament will try their best to resist. The Baldwin Government have given a proof of their resolve to be really astir now and take a hand in the solution of this most vexed industrial problem by their intimation to both sides that, failing a more reasonable attitude on the part of the latter by the end of this month, the offer of any further subsidy will lapse. The owners must realise that the essential points in the dispute must be settled by arbitration, a principle which has been accepted by the other great industries. To the unbiassed observer it must appear that in this issue between organised Labour and Capitalism, it is the former which has shown a sense of the gravity of the situation and its reflex action on the public weal.

That the miners are anxious for an honourable solution of the present difficulty is clearly indicated in the most recent expression of opinion regarding reduction of wages on the part of the President of their Federation. Mr. Smith declared at a miners' meeting on Sunday that if the uneconomic pits were closed down and if the selling price of inland coal was so adjusted as to assure an economic wage, and if the owners, the miners, and the public had a voice in controlling the selling price, the miners would agree to face the necessity of a reduction of wages, if the need arose. This is a handsome contribution, in a conciliatory spirit, to the solution of the present difficulty. The Baldwin Government may not like to confess that Sir Herbert Samuel was given official countenance when he prepared his memorandum setting out the terms of settlement which led to the calling off of the strike but it is their imperative duty not to relax in the firm attitude they have taken up. They must bring legislative pressure to bear on the owners on the basis of that memorandum.

ART INFLUENCES.

MATERIALS FROM THE PAST.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

The facilities which influence art instruction in Calcutta have been described in a previous article. The display of artistic materials from the past is, in the circumstances peculiar to this country, an indispensable compliment to the direct agencies of instruction. The artistic heritage from the past has not received, as yet, the attention and thought it legitimately claims. There cannot be any doubt, however, that its importance, if not its necessity, is beginning to be realised even amongst the most apathetic or insensitive.

Ever-Growing Value.

Its ever-growing value has attracted the attention and, in many ways, secured the understanding of students of history and of the ancient and yet living culture of this land. But its vitality remains, more or less, ungrasped and unfathomed by the majority of those in this country who offer their allegiance to art. This incomplete, if not wrong, conception is clearly the outcome of a mental attitude, an attitude of complacent recognition which regards culture as an intellectual accomplishment devoid of inherent value or vitality and detached from daily life and environment.

Store-house of Information.

It is thus premature, perhaps, to expect, in the display of artistic materials from the past, evidence of the intelligence freed from the limitations of what may be described as literary scholarship. The Indian Museum, at Calcutta, a great store-house of information, has during its long and varied career served many and varied aims and enthusiasms. It is, comparatively, only recently about three years ago, that by the extensive re-arrangements in the archaeological section of the Museum carried out by the enthusiasm and care mainly of Mr. Chanda, the scholar at present in charge, that the first step towards a definite educative functioning of the Museum was taken.

Planned Guidance.

The mass of materials from the past has been rearranged in chronological order and the archaeological relics, architectural and sculptural fragments have been classified and placed as inter-related and developing episodes in the artistic achievements of the past. The rearrangements are a successful attempt towards planned guidance. The eight sections or galleries display sculptural fragments of the Asoka period, statues in the round of the second and third centuries B.C., Bharut sculptured railings and *toranna*, Gandhara sculptures, sculptures assigned to the Gupta period, and those obtain from the period of the Muslim rule. The central or the new section in the extensions of the new hall contains, moreover, many instructive examples of sculptural fragments from the different provinces, particularly the bronze images from the South, the fragments from Orissa and several casts from the ancient Jain images and similar sculpture.

Paintings and Art-Crafts.

The Indian paintings, mostly of the Mughal period, collected by the Museum are well displayed. But they do not appear to have undergone the radical change manifest in the archaeological section. The sections alotted to the art-crafts are likely to confuse the student by the bewildering mass of the overcrowded exhibits. The sculptural treasures in the Museum are indisputably a rare asset for the student of Indian art. Their inherent value is enhanced by the considered arrangements which provide an active and planned guidance to the enquiring visitor. If a similar objective is aimed at in the arrangement of the old paintings and the art-crafts in the Museum, their importance and value would be more generally appreciated and understood.

Art Collections.

Calcutta is also unusually fortunate in possessing collections, public and private, of considerable value to the discerning student of Indian art. The collection of Indian paintings in the Victoria Memorial, in addition to its obvious historic importance, is not one that could be said to be insignificant for those in search of reliable examples. The Tagores possess another collection of original Mughal and Rajput paintings, copies of the Ajanta frescoes, bronze images and fragments of sculptures in stone, which has acquired recognition from every quarter. Rai Bahadur Manilal Nahar's collection of old Indian paintings, manuscripts, embroideries and art-crafts is, again, an inspiration no earnest student of Indian art can afford to ignore

Well Housed.

It is, probably, the only private art collection that could be said to be not only well arranged but well housed also. The building is a pleasant modern attempt in Indian design. The examples of *Kinkhabs* from Benares, Ahmedabad and Surat, and the embroidered pieces are of decided artistic interest to the seeker. The silk embroidred *kamarbands* from Murshidabad are, however, the prize display in the art-craft section of the collection. They are a miracle of perfect taste in decorative colour and design. Mr. A. Ghose has also a collection of the Indian paintings of rare importance. Particularly instructive are the old Bengali drawings and the Jain paintings. Messrs. O C. Gangoli and Manilal Gangoli have, it is said, some interesting examples and objects of Indian art. But I have been unable to see them.

Splendid Opportunities.

Calcutta thus affords splendid opportunities of instruction and information to the artist and the student of Indian art. Its art schools and institutes, active art societies, group of enthusiasts and scholars, the Imperial Library, the museums, the University lectures on Indian art and the private collections of the materials and facilities no doubt exert their influence on the art tendencies of the place and times. If these agencies, direct and indirect, for instruction and information could be inter-related and definitely regulated as a great educative enterprise the influence would be more wholesome, and effective and more fruitfully vital.

THE SATARA MUSEUM.

(BY HISTORICUS)

IV.

The writer in the "Times" wants that the Chief of Sangli and H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, on the ground of their supposed contributions for the purchase of these collections should be included among the trustees of this institution. The lengthy communication of the special correspondent of the "Times of India" on this subject does not show that the Chief of Sangli or His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur had generously contributed towards the purchase of these collections. Another significant fact is that the last will and testament of Rao Bahadur Parasnis, which the special correspondent has published, does not include the names of either of these two Princes in the list of the trustees selected by him. The trustees which the late Mr. Parasnis had suggested to Government were the Collector of Satara, the District Judge of Satara and he himself or a representative of his family. This unmistakably points out that the late Rao Bahadur never intended to appoint the Chief of Sangli or H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur as a trustee of this institution. The attempt of the "Times of India" to represent the Chief of Sangli or H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur as the virtual donors or as those "intimately connected with the building up of the collections" is thoroughly unworthy. The leader-writer also wants to bracket with them two or three officials interested in history and historical research You have, Sir, rightly hit the nail on the counter that the officials and their admiring entourage should not be permitted to meddle with this institution. We know how easy it is for the bureaucrats to pose as scholars of Maratha history and historical research by translating a mythological fable of the Tulsi Plant or by collecting some old folklore. The officials and their hangers-on should not have any hand in this institution if it is to be of real public utility, patriotic inspiration and national pride.

Control of Legislature Essential.

The suggestion of the "Times" writer about brushing aside the Minister of Education on the imaginary ground of personal whim and caprice of some future holder of this responsible office is unjust and disingenuous. It is made with the object of depriving the legislature of its control over this institution. If the money is to come from the Transferred Department how can the Minister be thrown overboard and how can the Legislature be denied the right of superintendence? To usurp the money of the Department and to make the institution a close preserve of the bureaucracy would never be tolerated in these days. The management of this institution will have to be under the supervision of the Legislature and the Minister will have to be responsible for the funds appropriated for this institution. It is therefore hoped that the Government will ignore the suggestion so mischievously made.

The institution so far as its preservation and upkeep are concerned can be run by Government as any other Government institution. But so far as the academical side of this institution is concerned it would be highly in the interest of the institution to entrust it to expert hands. The research work and the editing and publishing of the historical material can be done only through the medium of an institution like the Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal of Poona. Government can by some arrangement entrust this part of the work to this Mandal. The Mandal in its own turn would be only too glad to take up this work as it would be in furtherance of the objects for which it is established and in consonance with its duties which it has actually been performing in a most useful, satisfactory and able manner for some years past. The administrative functions can be discharged by officials under the supervision of the department and the academical functions can be performed by the Mandal if Government seek their cooperation on some honourable basis. When once the claim of the Parasnis family is settled as suggested above Government can safely discharge their responsibility in the manner indicated above.

Wanted—A Trust Fund.

It has already been stated that in view of the wide scope of the duties and the financial needs of this institution a trust fund would be quite inevitable. Without the cooperation of a popular and public institution like the Mandal funds would not be forthcoming. If the friends and admirers of the late Rao Bahadur, like the Chief of Sangli or H. H. the Maharaja of

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

The Weak to the Wall.

Abdul Kerim has received a certificate. The "Times of India" has decided that "it would have been more spectacular for him to have been killed, but he deserves to escape". We hope the Riffi leader will bear this in mind and cherish the pleasant thought that advocates of white Imperialism in India had a soft corner for him, and although they would have been glad, solely in his own interest of course, to see him perish, they laid it down that he deserved to escape. According to the "Times of India" it has been demonstrated often enough "that there is little room in the world for petty nationalism". We suppose there is only room in this unhappy earth of ours for the kind of nationalism, which is exemplified by the British or the French type, the kind that must ruthlessly extend its political sphere territorially and is afraid to cry halt for fear of being swamped by some mightier force. For Abdul Kerim there is no room in this picture and he must be eliminated!

A Thieves' Kitchen.

If the weak must go to the wall, if Might is to assert that it is Right, what is the League of Nations for? Does it exist to propagate the ideals of peace and international arbitration without recourse to arms, or does it exist to register the decrees of the Anglo-French group of diplomats that run it as a publicity department for Imperialism? Abdul Kerim has appealed to the sense of justice of the League. He has appealed to all the big European Powers, demanding intervention by them in this unrighteous war which France and Spain are waging against him. He has no quarrel against France, and France can have no quarrel against him, because as he has never acknowledged the temporal sovereignty of France's protege, the Sultan of Morocco, the French pretext that he is being pursued as a "rebel" against the Sultan falls to the ground. Abdul Kerim may be driven out of his country or be vanquished. It is after all easy for the steam-roller of French Imperialism to crush a small fly like the Riffi leader. But the League of Nations in allowing this insolent reiteration of the cruel doctrine that Might is Right, has no particle of reputation left at least in the eyes of Asia except as a "thieves' kitchen". As for Abdul Kerim though he may die in the attempt to resist the shameful and criminal assault of France and Spain against an intrepid people's independence, he will have won undying glory as the pioneer of that Freedom which the world has not yet known, the freedom for all peoples, small as well as great, irrespective of race or creed, the freedom to realise themselves according to their own genius.

Zaghloul's Triumph.

Once again the Egyptian people have shown that their heart is sound and that they are determind to be masters in their own country. The present Government is a puppet Government whose existence depends on British bayonets and the real ruler of the country is the High Commissenior, Baron Lloyd, the representative of the British Government who, since the Stack murder have treated Egyptian constitution with contempt. Through the instrumentality of Ziwar Pasha, their tool, they dissolved the Parliament more than than once because the Egyptian people every time returned Zaghloul Pasha with a majority. The Egyptian people, however, love their honour more than anything else. The extent of the unpopularity which the present Government composed of the Ittehadists, who have become willing instruments of their country's humiliation, have earned, is brought into relief by the inglorious fate which has overtaken them in the elections that have just taken place. The hold which Zaghloul and his followers and supporters have over the people is demonstrated by their phenomenal success at the polls, despite the attempts made by the party in power to tamper with the electoral law. The lesson of Zaghloul's latest triumph will, we trust, not be lost on the British Government and that no further attempt will be made by them to cheat the Egyptian people of their freedom.

Exodus To Malaya.

There has been an unprecedented exodus of labour emigrants from Malabar and Coimbatore districts to work on the Malaya plantations. Nearly 6,000 persons have been leaving every week for the last one month. There has been an increasing demand for unskilled agricultural labour from South India on the estates and rubber plantations in Malaya since, it is reported, a large number of Indian labourers are leaving the plantations in search of more lucrative employment on works started in connection with the Singapore Naval Base. The treatment meted out to the Indians in Malaya had, not long ago, been the subject of severe criticism in the Press, while the educational and sanitary facilities are inadequate and the housing conditions scandalous. Labour legislation in the Federated States is crude and primitive. The Government of India, in view of the past record of the Malaya Government, should bestir themselves and immediately take all possible measures for the protection of the Indian emigrants who are proceeding there in large numbers, driven by economic distress caused by the failure of crops.

ABDUL KERIM AT BAY.

"SUBMIT, OR FIGHT TO THE LAST."

PROCLAMATION TO CHIEFS.

REPORTED EXHAUSTION OF RIFFIAN RESOURCES.

LONDON, May 23.

Though hitherto there is no confirmation of Abdel Krim's capture, a message from Tangaier says that Abdel Krim has issued a proclamation to all chiefs remaining faithful to his cause in which he has admitted that the resources of the Riffi are nearly exhausted and has, therefore, offered them free choice to submit to the French and Spaniards or "to fight to the last man shoulder to shoulder with your leader."—Reuter.

THE RIFFI HERO.

ABDUL KERIM

The brave leader of the Riffi whose whereabouts just at present are unknown. One report says that he has fallen a prisoner in the hands of the Franco-Spanish forces.

FALL OF TARGUIST.

LONDON, May 23.

A message from Fez says that friendly tribesmen this morning captured Targuist and surrounding position.—Reuter.

"THE REFFI WILL NEVER GIVE UP."

AN INTERVIEW WITH ABDEL KRIM.

Mr. Alexander Langlet, who reached England towards the middle of last month after spending two months with the Riffs, gives the following account, in the "Manchester Guardian", of an interview he had with Abdel Krim, the Riff chief. Mr. Langlet writes:—

I had the privilege of a long conversation with Abdel Krim at his headquarters, which are always shifting and were then in the deep valley of the river Oued-er-Ghis. I was accompanied by a Swedish friend who had lived in Morocco and spoke Arabic. I shall describe later how I got into the Riff and the condition of affairs as I saw them there. Meantime I will recount my interview with Abdel Krim.

He received me in a tent equipped almost as simply as an office, but surrounded by a real attendant Court. Under the trees a large crowd lay waiting for audience. The Riff leader himself was simply and properly dressed like all high Riffi, and he behaved with a perfect, quiet politeness that was very fascinating. His small, sharp eyes, his low, distinct voice, and his kind but absolutely authoritative manner of speaking made me at once understand the power which enabled that small man to weld together and rule some of the most quarrelsome people in the world.

We talked together for nearly three hours through an interpreter (my friend's Arabic was not sufficient for that important talk), chiefly about the Red Cross case and the possibilities of peace.

I first suggested that he should send letters to M. Steeg and Senor San Juro once again asking for the July conditions. He refused: "I have reached out my hand once, and it was not accepted. I will not do it again. The whole world knows now that we do want peace."

"But why did you not accept those conditions when they were offered last July?"

"Simply because they never were offered to me. Someone in Tangier refused them in my name. I don't even know the fellow's name."

"And now, on what terms are you prepared to make peace?"

"The only thing we will never give up is our natural right to look after ourselves. I do not care for the formal side of it, if it be called autonomy or independence, and as for our relations to other nations, we are prepared to do what they tell us. Nor shall I be particular about the frontiers."

"Will you insist upon Tetuan and Ajdir?"

"Upon Ajdir, yes. Why should Spain stay there after peace, on a useless spot in the heart of our land? But not upon Tetuan, if peace depends on that point. It is my opinion that it should be the duty of all Moroccans to drive out France and Spain from the whole of Morocco and make it what it was intended to be—a Shereefian empire. But as that may be impossible, or may take very long, we are prepared to abstain from that duty, so that we, the Riffi, can work in peace and make a civilised nation of our country."

"Are you going to make a nation of it in our sense of the word, with industry, commerce, communications, and schools for the common people? And will you let in Europeans?"

"That is just what I will do, and what I would do even now if I could. My land is open to everyone, even to the French and Spanish, as far as they do not interfere with our government. We need Epropeans here, their expertness and their capital, to develop the resources of our country. Only, we will have our part of the profit."

"And do you think you are strong enough to insist upon independence in fact?"

On that question he answered with simple and proud modesty: "I cannot say that. We are a small people, assaulted by two great nations, and maybe they will be too strong for us. But anyhow they will never rule over any Riffi. The real Riffi will never give up, and our enemies will never be safe here until they give us reasonable peace or have killed the last Riffi. We wish intensely for peace. But we are at their disposition. If they want peace we are ready; if they want to fight we are ready, too."

"But I mean your military position. Are you as strong as before, and have you got ammunition to carry on?"

"We have enough for some time, and then we will have to do what we have done till now—take what we need. I cannot see any reason why I should be weaker than before. The Spanish at Morro Nuevo only spend money and lives. I will not say that we let them come voluntarily, but now we do our best to coax them to go farther. But they are careful enough not to do it."

CONDITIONS IN THE RIFF.

It is my impression from two months' travelling in the whole Riff that all talk of demoralisation and disorganisation after the offensive of last autumn is false. Abdel Krim's authority seemed to be absolute, and his laws—for example, against tribal and family feuds—seem to be kept. You can sleep on the road in the Riff, which you can do neither in the French nor in the Spanish zone. As for the landing of the Spanish at Morro Nuevo, I think it is known now what it is worth. I have seen the Spanish at Morro Nuevo: 20,000 men living on some nine miles of terrifory that does not feed one of them, always pestered by the Riffian artillery and without anyone to fire it. Naturally, I have not been able to estimate the Riffian stores of ammunition, but I have the general impression that they have plenty of cartridges for rifles and of hand grenades, but that they economise with artillery ammunition. Every cartridge, rifle, or gun that I saw in the Riff had been captured either from France or Spain, and I cannot see why they should not carry on in that economical manner of furnishing their army. They have got, too, an ammunition factory near Ajdir, where some sixty men work at recharging artillery shells and making hand bombs of Spanish sardine tin boxes, and powder from some gigantic French air bombs.

Proceeding, Abdel Krim said that he was most anxious to get peace with France. Not only he but all people in the Riff make a great difference between the French and the Spanish. They respect and at the same time fear—not very much perhaps—the former, and only despise the latter.

"I believe that France is going to make peace in a short time, but even if not, they will drop the thing all the same. I cannot find any reason for them to spend more money and men on an entirely Spanish interest. If only France leaves us in peace, I do not think it will bother us much to push out the Spanish," said Abdel Krim.

SIR H. SAMUEL'S PROPOSALS

NOT AUTHORISED BY GOVERNMENT.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH T. U. C.

LONDON, May 23.

In connection with the suggestion that Mr. Baldwin countenanced Sir H. Samuel's proposals it is pointed out that Sir A. Steel-Maitland wrote a letter to Sir H. Samuel on 8th May emphasising that while Government was bound very carefully and sympathetically to consider the terms of arrangement that Sir H. Samuel proposed, it was imperative to make it plain that any discussion that Sir H. Samuel thought proper to initiate was not clothed in even the vestige of official character.

Sir H. Samuel replied on 9th May: "I made it perfectly clear that I was acting entirely on my own initiative and without any kind of authorisation from Government."—Reuter.

PREMIER NOT CONSULTED.

Sir Horbert Samuel, interviewed by Reuter with regard to his reply to the letter of T. U. C., says that there were no consultations between Mr. Baldwin and himself on the terms of the memorandum that Sir Herbert Samuel on 12th May sent to the chairman of T.U.C. Council. Sir Herbert Samuel emphasises that at the conferences with the representatives of the Council he repeatedly made it plain that he was not acting in any way on behalf of Government and Government having declared that they would not enter into any negotiations while the general strike was continued he was unable to ascertain their views on any of points of the memorandum. As far as he knows, members of Government were wholly unaware of contents of the memorandum or even that such a memorandum was being discussed until he presented a copy to the Premier on the morning of 12th May when the T.U.C. Council was already on its way to Downing Street to announce the termination of the general strike.

"ENTIRELY ON HIS OWN INITIATIVE"

Sir Herbert Samuel says that in the covering letter to the Chairman of T.U.C. he has stated categorically that he made it clear from the outset that he was acting entirely on his own initiative, had received no authority from Government and could give no assurances on their behalf. There was undoubtedly an honourable understanding between the Council and himself that he would use his best endeavours to secure Government's adoption of the proposals of the memorandum.

LETTER TO SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND.

Sir Herbert Samuel refers to Sir A. Steel-Maitland's letter of 8th May and also says he knew that Government had becen disposed to consider favourably the definite adoption of the principles of a National Wages Board for the mining industry containing a neutral element. He says that all points of his memorandum were covered by Government's proposals except two, firstly, the suggestion that allowances to the miners should be displaced by closing uneconomic pits, in which connection Government proposed to establish a special committee of enquiry. Secondly, the proposal that the Wages Board shuld fix the rates below which wages of no class of labour could be reduced. Sir H. Samuel suggests that the Miners' Federation might press this proposal on Government if negotiations were resumed.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION BY MINERS' PRESIDENT.

LONDON, May 23.

An important declaration with regard to the proposal for reduction of wages of miners was made by Mr. Herbert Smith, President of the Miners' Federation, in a speech at a miners' meeting at Royston near Barnsley, in which he said "Let me repeat where I stand. Close the uneconomic pits; put your selling price of inland coal so that it will pay an economic wage and let owners, workers and the public have a voice in fixing that selling price and then if there has to be reduction in wages I will face the position."

Mr. Smith previously had emphatically declared that he would not agree to compulsory arbitration or to extension of hours.—Reuter.

NEW LEBANESE REPUBLIC.

DE JOUVENEL'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, May 23.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that De Jouvenel has solemnly proclaimed the existence of the new Lebanese Republic.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT OF VILLAGE CONDITIONS

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Presiding over the Bengal Congress Workers' Conference Mr. Amarendranath Chatterji in his speech urged the workers to direct their attention towards villages with a view of ameliorate the condition of the masses. Babu Shyamsunder Chakravarty spoke on the duties of workers. Mr. T. C. Goswami and Mrs Sarala Devi also addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

ZAGHLULISTS SWEEP THE BOARD

ITTEHADISTS' COMPLETE ROUT

LONDON, May 23.

Cairo.—The Ittehadises have been routed at the elections, the Zaghlulist coalition having captured all the twenty seats in which the results have hitherto been declared. The figures of thirteen constituencies show that the coalitionists polled 68,000 votes against the opponents' 1,300. In one case, Azmy Pasha, ex-Minister of War and a prominent Ittehadist, mustered three votes against his opponent's 6358.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 24.

Cairo.—Election returns hitherto known, including those unopposed are 88 Zaghlulists, 19 Liberals, 3 Nationalists, 5 Independents, and 1 Ittehadist. The first three parties constitute a bloc. There are 214 seats.—Reuter.

CHINESE CIVIL WAR.

SHANSHI GOVERNOR'S S. O. S.

LONDON, May 23.

Peking.—The dilemma of the National Army which was driven to North-West of Peking and was subsisting on starvation rations at Kalgan is evidently forcing them to hazard the invasion of the Shansi province, while the "Allied" commanders are deliberating as to the best methods of their extermination. The "Allies" received a circular telegram from the alarmed Governor of Shansi stating that 30,000 National Army men are attacking six positions in the mountainous regions of Shansi, while another 30,000 have penetrated the province as far as Fengchen, which is being vigorously attacked and further 20,000 are assaulting Chaikaopao.

The Shansi defenders estimated at 50,000 are offering stubborn resistance, but the Governor appeals for immediate "Allied" action to relieve the pressure.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONSUL AT SWATOW ATTACKED.

APOLOGY DEMANDED.

LONDON, May 24.

Peking.—While the British Consul at Swatow was removing the Communist posters plastered on the walls of the consulate yesterday, seven pickets attacked him. The Consul defended himself with stick and retired inside the compound. Subsequently, he summoned an armed guard from a British gunboat in the harbour and informed the Chinese Foreign Commissioner that the guard would remain until an official apology and satisfactory assurances were forthcoming. The Consul was injured, though not seriously.—Reuter.

INSURANCE WITH INDIAN COMPANIES.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S RESOLVE.

MADRAS, May 24.

At a meeting held on Saturday, the Corporation resolved that when the running periods of insurance against fire of the buildings owned by the Corporataion expired such insurance be made with companies incorporated in India. Another far-reaching proposal made and accepted by the Council was to start a provincial insurance fund to which all premiums now paid by Municipalities shall be paid. This fund apart from covering risk is expected to ease the burden of taxation. The President has been authorised to communicate with the Municipalities and formulate proposals.

Another resolution passed related to retrenchment and reduction of rates. It was decided to consult Sir M. Visweswaraya and to report on the question.—Free Press.

PADDISON COMMITTEES' REPORT.

VICEROY INTERVIEWS MEMBERS

CALCUTTA, May 24.

A Simla message states that the Paddison Committee has already completed its report on the South African negotiations. The report, it is understood, was signed on Saturday by Mr. Paddison and Mr. Syed Raza Ali, while Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari will sign it on Monday. The report will then be presented to the Government. Lord Irwin will interview the members of the Paddison Committee on May 24th.—Free Press.

LONDON-MARSEILLES AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, May 24.

London is being linked up with Marseilles by air from to-morrow, thereby enabling people to leave here after breakfast and arrive at the Mediterrancan port at five in the afternoon.—Reuter.

SISTERHOOD OF STATES.

POSITION OF STATES UNDER SWARAJ

NEED FOR NEW DECLARATION.

MR. ABHYANKAR'S SUGGESTIONS.

The following is the second instalment of the speech of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar as President of the sixth session of the Deccan States subjects Conference held at Poona on Saturday:—

As Lord Reading's Government has restated very firmly and very clearly the position of British Government towards the Indian States, it is necessary to see whether the full implications contained in the statement are clearly understood and actively acted upon by the paramount Power in their dealings with the Indian States. So far as British India is concerned the illustrious authors of the Montford Report have suggested proper remedies for the reform of the administration and which have been partly carried out by the Government of India Act of 1919. The Montford Report is based on the proclamation of August 1917 declaring responsible Government as the goal and the progressive realisation of the same as the proper method. The distinguished authors of the Report have drawn an outline of the conception of India's future as a sisterhood of States, self-governed in all matters, or a federated India. In this picture there is a place for the Native States also. The authors of this Report have stated very briefly the position of the Indian States in the following words:—The States are guaranteed security from without; the paramount power acts for them in relation to foreign powers and other States and it intervenes when internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. The Government of India acknowledges as Trustees a responsibility which the Princes themselves desire to maintain for the proper administration of States' during a minority and also an obligation for the prevention or correction of flagrant misgovernment. The authors of the Report, however, want the Indian States to develop according to their own convenience. They state that there is no desire on their part to accelerate the growth by artificial means. They, however, observe there is a stronger reason why the present stir in British India cannot be a matter of indifference to the Princes. Hopes and aspirations may overleap frontier lines like sparks across a street. If change comes in the Native States it can only be by the permeation of ideas and not as a direct result of constitutional changes in British India.

NEW DECLARATION.

With all deference to the authors of this report, I beg permission to enter an emphatic protest against this statement. Reform in the Native States has been delayed and they are kept in a moribund condition by reason of this "Lesse ferre" policy pursued by the Paramount Power when the interests of the States subjects are concerned. When once the federal ideal has been adumbrated and when responsible Government is placed as the immediate goal, this attitude is not compatible with the evolution of India towards a sisterhood of nations. Why should the Paramount Power shirk its responsibility in suggesting these remedies and in advising, encouraging, and if need be, dictating this policy to the Indian States? There is a common nationality between the subjects of Indian States and those in British India. The self-consciousness generated by the movement for Swarajya in the adjoining territories of British India are every day pulsating in the bosoms of Indian States subjects. Hopes and aspirations have undoubtedly crossed the frontier. They have taken the strong root in the soil of the Indian States and are flourishing very rapidly. It is, therefore, most impolitic and unstatesmanlike for the sovereign British Government to assume the role of an indifferent spectator on the happenings in the Indian States. To parade sovereignty only for the purpose of justifying the usurpation of State territory and to be indifferent to the duties imposed by this status of the Paramount Power in taking active steps as a trustee to bring the administration in Indian States in a line with that in British India is anomalous in the extreme. We, therefore, beg permission to suggest that the time has come, so far as the Indian States are concerned, for a distinct declaration of a policy which may serve as a guide, post for all future workers in the cause of the Indian States progress; and nothing could be a better declaration of rights than the extension of the pronouncement of August 1917 to the Indian States. Federated India is the ultimate goal. The Indian Princes should try to be constitutional monarchs and promise responsible Government to their subjects and by the various processes now resorted to in British India endeavour to realize progressively this ideal. This is the only way in which the question of Indian States bristling with many difficulties will be completely set at rest.

RED HERRING.

Sir Malcolm Hailey when replying on the motion of Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar for the grant of full self-governing dominion Status to India asked if dominion self-government was to be confined to British India only or was to be extended to the Indian States. "Are they to be dependent on the Crown or are they to be controlled by the new Government responsible only to the Indian Legislature instead of a Government responsible to the British Parliament. Will they accept that Some kind of federation is the objective frequently held out to us. Indeed it is the fact that some such federation is necessary that has made many thinkers such as Mr. Jinnah claim that we need a second chamber. Have you secured that federation yet, and on what terms will it be?"

Sir Malcolm's attempt to draw a red herring between the Government of India responsible to the Indian Legislature and a Governor-General in Council in charge of the Foreign and Political Department and responsible to the British Parliament is a most mischievous one to raise a rival government to the future self-governing and responsible Government in India. This is a proposals fraught with the greatest danger to the safety of the Government which is in the coming. The Indian Princes at present under the control of the Foreign and Political Department presided over by the Governor-General. All the treatics of the Indian States were made with the East India Company. When the Government of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown all the treaties have been made by the Governor-General in Council. As the Crown succeeded the Company the President or the Premier and his cabinet of this self-governing India would succeed the Government of India of the present day. The Governor-General would exist just as he does in all self-governing dominions as a representative of the Crown with some definite and recognised powers. The Premier and Ministers of the future self-governing dominion of India would inherit all the powers at present enjoyed by the Government of India. They would not be a whit lesser than they are at present. The relations of the Indian States and this future self-governing dominion of India will remain quite intact. The attempt therefore which is made to foist up a Governor-General in Council controlling the 700 Indian States in juxta position to the responsible ministers of the self-governing dominion, would make this self-governing States of doubtful utility The existence of 700 autocratic Princes fortified by a Governor-General in Council would be so many thorns in the sides of the future Swaraj, leading to disruption or civil war in the end. We put another question to Sir Malcolm whether the future responsible Government is to possess the control over the Army If the responsible Central Government is to get control over the Army, to whom would the Indian States look for their protection?

IN A LINE.

Sir Henry Stanyon also remarked: 'It seems to me that the relations between the independent States and British India are so inter-woven that to have full responsible Government in British India and a separate Government of India maintained only to manage the affairs of the Indian states would be little short of an absurdity." This preposterous idea has been entertained also by some Indian Princes.

Sir Malcolm raised another objection if the Indian States had agreed to come in. We put it to Sir Malcolm whether they had agreed to come under the Suzerainty of His Majesty's Government. Were they ever clamouring for the title of Emperor? Both these things were surreptitiously effected behind the back of the Indian Princes by the Acts of Parliament. What would deter the paramount power to enjoin these dependent vassals of the Government of India to fall in line with the administration in British India and to adopt the goal. If only there is a will the way is clear enough.

In view of the unequivocal pronouncement of the Sovereign right of the Paramount Power, it has become obligatory on the British Government to pronounce the goal of advancement of the Indian States in conformity with the realisation of responsible Government in British India. The policy of indifference approved of in the Montford Report has got to be abandoned and the dependent vassals of the British Indian Empire are to be advised of their duties and responsibilities as worthy partners in this Federal Union.

PROF ERIC SUTHERLAND DEAD.

LONDON, May 24.

The death has occurred of Professor Eric Sutherland Robertson formerly Vice-Chancellor of Punjab University.—Reuter's Special.

A Malta message says:—The new ruler of Bhopal landed here on Sunday evening, from the "Kaiseri-Hind" and drove round the island accompanied by the Governor's staff. He afterwards dined with Sir Walter and Lady Congreve at San Antonio Palace.

NEW 4 PER CENT LOAN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS INVITED BY GOVT. OF INDIA.

THE TERMS.

The Government of India, Finance Department, in a notification, dated "Simla, the 25th May, 1926" invite subscriptions for an issue of a 4 per cent. Loan, 1960-70, which will be received from the 7th June 1926. Subscriptions may be in cash or in the form of 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds 1926, 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds 1927, or 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928. The Loan will be closed without notice to subscriptions in cash and in the form of 6 per cent. *Five-year Bonds 1926 as soon as* it appears that the total subscriptions in these two forms amount to approximately 25 crores, *and in any case not later than* the 26th June, 1926. Subscriptions in the form of 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds 1927, and 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928, will be received without limit of amount up to the 26th June, 1926.

The 4 per cent. Loan is to be issued at Rs. 88 per cent. and repayable at par not earlier than 1960, and not later than 1970.

If not previously repaid, the loan will be repaid at par on the 15th September 1970 but the Government of India reserve to themselves the risent to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par on or after the 15th September, 1960 on giving three calendar month's notice in the "Gazette of India."

The issue price will be Rs. 88 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for. Interest will be payable half-yearly at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the 15th March, and the 15th September. Advance interest from date of purchase to the 14th September 1926 inclusive will be paid at the time of issue of securities.

Interest on the loan will be liable to income tax.

CONVERSION TERMS.

6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, 1926, will be accepted at Rs. 101 per Rs. 100 nominal as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the loan. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th September 1926, tenderers of these Bonds will be paid interest at 6 per cent. (free of tax) due on the bonds up to the day preceding the date of tender and advance interest at 4 per cent. on the new loan from the date of tender up to the 14th September, 1926, inclusive.

6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, 1927, will be accepted at Rs. 102 annas 4 per Rs. 100 nominal as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the loan. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th September, 1926, tenderers of these bonds will be paid interest at 6 per cent. (free of tax) due on the bond up to the day preceding the date of tender and advance interest at 4 per cent. on the new loan from the date of tender up to the 14th September, 1926, inclusive.

5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1928, will be accepted at Rs. 106 annas 8 per Rs. 100 nominal as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the loan. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th September 1926, tenderers of these Bonds will be paid interest at 5½ per cent. (free of tax) due on the Bonds up to the day preceding the date of tender and advance interest at 4 per cent. on the new loan from the date of tender up to the 14th September 1926, inclusive.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

The loan will be issued in the form of:—(a) Stock, the purchases of which will be given Stock Certificates, or (b) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

The loan in the form of Promissory Notes in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof can be purchased on payment of the amount due—

(a) Without formal application, at any Local Head Office or Indian Branch of the Imperial Bank of India; (b) On application, at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, or Northern India, Delhi, or of the Accountant General, Madras or Burma, or at any Government treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto, or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of the securities required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Stock can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 100, or multiples thereof, on payment of the amount due, from the Public Debt Office Calcutta, through any of the following offices:—

(a) The Local Head Offices and Indian Branches of the Imperial Bank of India; (b) Offices of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Bombay, and Northern India, Delhi, and of the Accountants General, Madras and Burma; (c) Government treasuries.

Applications may be in the form given in the notification, or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

METHOD OF PAYMENTS.

(a) Payment may be made either in cash of by cheques In the case of purchases of securities at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras, cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer. In the case of purchases at a branch of the Imperial Bank, cheques should be drawn in favour of the local agent. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office, the cheques should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

(b) Payment for the loan may also be made by tender of 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds 1926, 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds, 1927, and 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 as laid down in paragraphs 5 to 7. If the value of the Bonds tendered does not correspond exactly to the price payable for the amount of the loan applied for it will be at the option of the tenderer either to pay in cash the further amount required to make up an exact multiple of the issue price per cent. of the loan, or to *have the broken amount refunded to him* in cash.

Applicants who tender bonds in payment must transfer such Bonds to Government, *(a) in the case of Promissory Notes*, by endorsing these with the words "Pay to the *Governor General in Council*" over their signature, and (b) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness. In the case of Bearer Bonds, no writing is necessary.

Brokerage will be paid at 1/16 per cent. to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

Applications for Stock or Promissory Notes will also be received at the London office of the Imperial Bank of India, 5 Whittington Avenue, London, E. C. 3, on payment in sterling of the purchase price of the loan applied for at the rate for telegraphic transfers on Calcutta on the date of payment.

Applications for conversions of 6 per cent. Five-year Bonds 1926, 6 per cent Five-year Bonds 1927, and 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928, will also be received at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India.

Advance interest due in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 7 above will be paid by the London office of the Imperial Bank of India at the time of application by means of rupee drafts on India which will be negotiated by the Bank, if the recipient so desires, at the current rate on the date of payment of subscription. Any broken amounts due for refund in accordance with paragraph 11 (b) above will be paid by the Imperial Bank in the same way.

The Imperial Bank of India will send weekly advices to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all applications received by them for subscriptions paid in cash or by tender of Bonds and the latter will forward the scrip direct to the applicants.

PANIC AT JAMSHEDPUR.

FALSE RUMOUR OF COMMUNAL RIOT.

JAMSEDPUR, May 24.

Following a drunken brawl between one Mahomedan and one Hindusthani at Jugsalai on the outskirts of Jamshedpur, rumours of apprehended communal riots spread on Sunday morning at Jamshedpur. Sunday is a market day here, and as a result of this rumour, all shops, with a few solitary exceptions, were closed yesterday morning and even the aboriginal vegetable sellers, who used to come from distant places stayed away.

The police were prepared for every contingency. Some of the notorious "goondas" were bound down and others kept under close surveillence. An auxiliary force was called up and paraded the streets with machine-guns. This had the effect of restoring confidence. Fortunately nothing untoward happened and the rumour proved to be baseless, but not until late in the day did the shopkeepers open their shops and that only after a good deal of persuasion. The situation so far is quiet and business is normal.—Free Press.

KURBAR CONFERENCE AT BIJAPUR.

DEMANDS COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

BIJAPUR, May 22.

The first district Kurbar conference was held here on the 20th instant. Mr. N. G. Sanjiviah member of the Mysore Legislative Council presided. In his presidential address he appealed to the leaders of the community to combat the appalling illiteracy prevailing in it. Tracing the history of the community he showed that it had ruled over southern India as Yadavas, Pallavas and Kadambas. He claimed that the founders of Vijainagar Kingdom, Hukka and Bukka, belonged to the community.

He appealed to the leaders of the community to maintain a spirit of co-operation with the sister communities of the district while engaged in furthering the advancement of the community itself. He advised the leaders to found hostels in educational centres for poor boys of the community. He suggested a number of reforms in the existing customs of the community.

A number of resolutions were passed among which one referred to the abdication of the Maharajah of Indore and another contained a demand for separate representation of the community in legislature.

The leaders of the community are thinking of waiting in deputation upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to press the demand for a reserved seat.—A. P.

FIRE AT APOLLO STREET.

TIMELY ARRIVAL AVERTS DISASTER.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS BURNT.

A fire, which might have proved very disastrous but for the timely arrival of the Fort and Colaba Fire Brigades, broke out at 8 p.m. on Monday in the office of Messrs. The Great Eastern Engineering Company, Ltd., which is located on the ground floor of the building situated opposite to the New Share Bazaar, Apollo Street, and owned by Bai Rahimbai Abdul Razak of 13, Kambekar Street, Bombay.

It appears that a tea-vendor while on his way from Apollo Street found some *smoke coming out of the particular* office at about 7-45 p.m. and suspecting an out-break of fire, he informed the Pathan watchman of the house, who got the doors of the office broken open and rang for the brigade at once. The Fort and Colaba Fire Engines under Messrs. Ahmed and Taylor soon arrived on the scene and checked the fire from spreading. The engines continued to play on the blaze till 9 p.m. when it was brought under control.

It was difficult to find out, in the pitch darkness of the night, the nature of goods or documents burnt, or the extent of the damage, but from the inquiries made by our representative it was ascertained that only some stationery and other office-papers including files and documents (some of the documents are reported to be very important) were burnt. There were several spare parts of machinery and furniture lying there; but all that was saved by the timely arrival of the fire engines.

MUSLIMS ON SWARAJIST TICKET.

BEHAR KHILAFATIST'S DECISION,

PATNA, May 24.

It is undestood that the Bihar Provincial Khilafat Committee has decided to contest the forthcoming elections for the Legislatures on the Swarajist ticket.—A. P.

MAHARS' CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

YEOTMAL, May 24.

Dr. Kane presided over the Amraoti District Mahars Conference held at Dhamangaon. The President impressed on the audience the need of the Mahars raising their own educational level and improving their standard of living and told the Mahars that high caste Hindus of modern culture were no less keenly interested in their amelioration than the Mahars themselves because the ignorance of such a vast number constituted a serious impediment to the progress of the nation.

The Conference recorded its opinion in favour of compulsory primary education and the allotment of more seats for the depressed classes in the legislatures.—A. P.

A MISLEADING REPORT CORRECTED

SIMLA, May 24.

Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar and S. Satyamurti have made the following statement to the Associated Press:—

"Our attention has been drawn to the misleading and inaccurate report sent by the Associated Press of the public meeting addressed by us at Arya Bhushan Theatre, Poona on May 8th. Our speeches were listened to with attention, We did not cut short our speeches nor was there any need to stop. There were a few questions which were answered. There was no heckling nor was there any attempt to prevent us from proceeding with our speeches. The majority of the audience received our views with sympathy and approval. After Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyangar spoke assistance certainly of the responsivist party was asked by the Chairman.

When Mr. Abhyankar made his concluding speech there was some heckling and an attempt to prevent him from proceeding with his speech but he dealt with it in such a way that he succeeded in saying everything he had to say. At that time it did appear that there was an organised attempt to create disturbance on the part of a few which however did not succeed. Mr. S. M. Paranjape proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturers and the chairman which were carried with acclamation and they were all garlanded. The meeting ended in perfect order. There was neither uproar nor confusion nor did the meeting end in fiasco.

We should have issued this statement earlier but for the fact that we could not meet together owing to the absence of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar from Madras, "and because the Associated Press in issuing parts of Mr. Satyamurthi's statement omitted the part contradicting the report of the Poona meeting." A. P.

COMMUNALISM REPUDIATED

BENGAL PACT RESCINDED

DECISION OF KRISHNAGAR CONFERENCE

KRISHNANAGAR, May 23.

The Bengal Provincial Conference adjourned *sine die* this evening amidst great enthusiasm. In the Subjects Committee the objectionable portions of the president's speech were hotly discussed in the morning and Mr. Sasmal vacated his seat for the second time. In the afternoon when the Conference reassembled, Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta was voted to the chair, but finding that he could not control the audience, who were by then getting very uproarious, he declined the post and left the Conference with the members of his party.

Then the Conference elected Mr. J. Chordhry to the chair and passed among others the following resolution rescinding the Bengal Pact: "This Conference while deploring the communal differences that have broken out in different parts of the country, is of opinion that Swaraj is impossible unless unity of Hindus and Muslims is established and both forgetting communalism work together inspired by nationalism. Therefore, this Conference rescinds the Bengal Pact entered into at Shirajganj, as it is of opinion that the Pact is based on communalism. With a view to bringing about better understanding between the two communities this Conference requests the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to form a committee constisting of Hindus and Muslims for the purpose of touring about in the mofussil to reestablish goodwill and amity."—Free Press.

ANOTHER SCENE.

PRESIDENT VACATES CHAIR SECOND TIME.

KRISHNAGORE, May 24.

When the Subjects Committee of the B. P. Conference met yesterday morning, strong exception was taken to another portion of the President's speech, in which he said: "Those, who believe in violence ought to keep aloof from the Congress", etc. A resolution was moved at the Committee by Mr. Subash Chandra Majumdar, expressing opinion of the House "that the Congress organisations of Bengal are not in any way influenced or controlled by any Party of violence, and this Conference dissociates itself from the opinion of the Presdient and respectfully requests the Reception Committee to expunge the portion from the Presidential address."

A point of order was raised as to whether such a motion would be brought forward before the House. The President, without giving a ruling, left the matter to be decided by the House, which favoured a discussion. A general discussion followed and the motion was opposed by several Swarajists.

A GREATER PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing the House, said that a greater partition of Bengal was being enacted before their very eyes, as a result of which disunion and bitterness would prevail in Bengal and tarnish her fair name.

Claiming to know more of the temperament of the Bengalees, Mr. Shamsundar Chakravarty assured Mrs. Naidu that just as in spite of the difference of opinion they unsettled the "settled fact" of Lord Morley, they would succeed this time too to bring about unity amongst themselves, inspite of temporary differences.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta moved as an amendment that this Conference dissociates itself from, and deprecates, the opinion of the President, expressed in connection with the terrorist methods. The mover accepted the amendment.

Mr. S. N. Biswas moved to delete the word "deprecate".

Mr. Sasmal made it clear that if this motion was passed he would treat it as a vote of no-confidence in him.

PRESIDENT VACATES CHAIR.

Mr. B. K. Lahiri tried to persuade the President not to interpret the motion as a vote of censure. He said they had allowed their President his right of freedom of expression and they claimed the same freedom for themselves. After nearly four hours' discussion, the amendment to delete the word "deprecate" was put to the vote and lost. The motion of Mr. Sen Gupta was carried by an overwhelming majority. The President then vacated the chair.

Mr. Upendranath Banerjee then proposed the name of Mr. Sasmal to take the Chair, but uproarious scenes prevailed in the House for a time. After the first excitement had subsided, Mr. Hementa Sarkar pointed out that under the rules, the Subjects Committee could not elect a President, which was the function of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. The meeting ended amidst uproarious scenes.

The Subjects Committee was automatically dissolved.—Free Press

CAUSE OF COMMUNAL TROUBLE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S DIAGNOSIS

PATNA, May 24.

In response to an invitation from Sir Ali Imam, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed yesterday evening a huge meeting of Mussalmans, gethered at Patna from all parts of the province on the occasion of inaugurating the Vanjuman Hefazat Islam, on the present communal situation in the country. After Sir Ali Imam had introduced the Pandit, Pandit Malaviya spoke for over two hours, and he *was given a very respectful and courteous* hearing. He began by impressing upon *the audience the fact that both the Hindus* and Mussalmans were believers in and worshippers of the same one God, although the *method of worship of the one differed from* that of the other. The Hindus believed in the unity of God as much as the Mussalmans, and if only they realised the importance of that fact, all their differences would cease and all their fighting over the methods of worship would stop. They must remember that their worship would never be acceptable to God, if they fought in the name of religion and God.

Both the Hindus and Mussalmans were citizens of the same country, they were members of the same human brotherhood. Both were living in bondage under the same foreign master. Despite all these, it was a matter of great shame that the two should fight with each other and fall a prey to the mischief of one or two evilly disposed persons of either community. He maintained that generally it was some private quarrel between two individuals, or some false panic created by some interested mischief-mongers that developed into a communal trouble without either party enquiring as to the truth of the rumour spread.—Free Press of India.

QUESTION OF MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES.

INFORMATION FROM MUSLIM BODIES

CALCUTTA, May 23.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Central National Mahomedan Association requesting the President Mr. A. K Ghuznavi, M.L.C., to collect information regarding the question of music before mosques from all parts of Bengal, reports have now been received from Mussalman public bodies and influential men in all sub-divisions of Bengal who, practically without exception, state that no music has been played before mosques either by established practice or by mutual understanding from time immemorial. A.P.

YET ANOTHER TEMPLE DESECRATED.

EXTRA CHAWKIDARS TO GUARD SACRED PLACES

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Information has reached Noakhali of the desecration of yet another place of Hindu worship bringing the total to 22.

In this instance images of Radhakrishna and Gour Nitai are reported to have been removed from the house of a Hindu in a village called Amarpur.

It is understood that the District Magistrate has submitted a proposal to Government for the appointment of three hundred extra chowkidars to guard temples and mosques in the district for a period of three months for the present.—A. P.

DELHI EDITORS IN TROUBLE,

DELHI, May 24.

The District Magistrate has served notices under Section 108 I. P. C. on Messrs. Deshabandu Gupta, Aziz Hassan Naqshabandhi and Muhammad Ishaq the Editors of the "Daily Tej," "Peshwa," and "Muballigh" respectively for the alleged offence of writing articles on the Calcutta riots and the recent Khilafat Conferences which were liable to embitter communal feelings between Hindus and Mussalmans and similar notices have also been served on Prabhu Dayal and Maulvi Mushtaq Ahmed, the former on a charge of writing a pamphlet "Islam Mat Ki Pol" and the latter on a charge of delivering certain speeches.

All have been called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over to be of good behaviour for six months in a bond of Rs. 1,000 with two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

The hearing has been fixed for 31st May.—A. P.

SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

NEED OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

A SIKH UNIVERSITY PROPOSED

LAHORE, May 24.

The Sikh Educational Conference organised annually by the Chief Khalsa Dewan met in its 17th session at Lahore in Bradlaugh Hall on the 23rd morning before an enthusiastic audience numbering over 2,000 including Justice Sir Shadilal, Sir Sundersingh Majithia, Mr. Manoharlal, Professor Jodhsingh, M.L.C., Sardar Mansingh, M.L.A., and the Hon. Shivdeprasad, Member of the *Council of State.*

Sardar Meharsingh Chawala, Chairman of *the Reception Committee, emphasised the* need of scientific and technical education. He claimed for the Sikhs 33 per cent. of the *posts in the public services on the basis of* land revenue paid by them and regretted that the share at present allowed them in all the civil departments, especially railways, fell far short of their rightful due. This, he said, was due partly to apathy on the part of Government and partly to their own illiteracy.

EVIL OF PRESENT EDUCATION.

Sardar Bahadur Mohansingh, Municipal President, Rawalpindi, who followed with his presidential address said two outstanding evils resulting from the present educational system were unemployment and physical deterioration. To meet the first he suggested the expansion of education vocational lines and instanced foreign countries especially the United States where, he said, the training in such useful occupations was given as fruit culture, poultry keeping, tea farming, pottery, tanning, etc. The second evil he thought could be reduced by insisting on compulsory physical training in all schools.

A SIKH UNIVERSITY.

The president said that if Sikhs would steer clear of or minimise these evils as also the no less serious one of a foreign medium of instruction in the case of both their boys and girls, the best means was to have a Sikh university, where alone it would be possible to enforce systems and schemes suited to their all round needs vocational, religious, cultural, social and industrial.

After the presidential address was over a number of gentlemen made speechos referring to the various educational needs of the Sikhs.

Professor Jodhsingh appealed to the Sikhs for coming out with the equipment necessary for a Sikh University. Unless the prerequisites of success, adequate funds and sufficient number of capable teachers, were forthcoming it was futile to entertain hopes of establishing a Sikh University.

INCREASING INTEREST IN EDUCATION.

Sardar Shivdevsingh Uberoi, Honorary Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Chief Khalsa Dewan then read the report of the last year's work of the Committee. He said that during the past few years the Sikh community had more or less been concentrating all its efforts and resources on the Gurdwara reform. This had doubtless caused their attention to flag somewhat in respect of educational progress. He however was glad that signs of increasing interest were already becoming manifest and hoped that before long Sikhs would come into line with the educationally more progressive and more advanced communities.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL FOR FUNDS

In response to the appeals for funds several thousand rupees were subscribed on the spot for the Sikh National Education Fund which at present amounts to Rs. 1,58,000 yielding an annual interest of Rs. 17,000.

The conference rose for the day and meets again this morning at 11 when resolutions will be discussed and passed.

The Educational Committee of the Chief Khalsa Dewan met on the night of 22nd and the Subjects Committee sat last night to consider resolutions coming up before the open session to-day.—A.P.

THE SATARA MUSEUM.

(Continued from page 6.)

Kolhapur, can take the lead in this matter it would not be very difficult to raise a handsome sum which may be invested and from the proceeds of which research work and the work of bringing to light the historical material of the past can be successfully accomplished. It is hoped they will come forward, take the initiative and subscribe generously in memory of their departed friend and in appreciation of the work which was dear to him. They will then deserve to have a share in the manage ment. The four parties to this question have their duties and liabilities. The family must unconditionally surrender their claim for these valuable treasures, including paintings and documents, and must be satisfied with a decent compensation in money. The Government must bear the responsibility of running this institution and discharging the administrative functions. The friends and admirers have to pay handsomely and raise a memorial fund and claim a share in the management. The lovers of Maratha history like the members of the Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal and other great scholars have to contribute their expert knowledge and advice and willing cooperation. It is on the harmonious combination and hearty good will of these four parties that the success of this institution mainly depends.

(Concluded)

BRITISH MINING CRISIS.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE MANIFESTO.

"RESPONSIBILITY WITH GOVERNMENT AND MINE-OWNERS".

The following is the text of the resolution passed unanimously by the executives of over 200 unions affiliated to the British Trades Union Congress, at their meeting held on the 29th ult. at the Memorial Hall, London:—

"That this Conference of Executives of Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress endorses the efforts of the General Council to secure an honourable settlement of the differences in the coal mining industry.

"It further instructs the Industrial Committee of the General Council to continue its efforts, and declares its readiness for the negotiations to continue provided that the impending lock-out of the mineworkers is not enforced.

"That this Conference hereby adjourns until to-morrow (Friday), and agrees to remain in London to enable the General Council to consult, report and take instructions."

This resolution was at once conveyed to the Prime Minister, who invited the Industrial Committee of the General Council to meet him at the House of Commons. The meeting took place 5.30.

PREMIER AND MINERS

CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED

The correspondence, which took place between the Government and the miners, was issued on April 30th by the Government.

In the first letter the Premier recounted the owners' amended proposals.

Mr. Baldwin proceeded to express regret that the owners and miners had not given unqualified acceptance of the Coal Commission's report.

The Government desired, nevertheless, he said, to reaffirm its willingness

"to give effect to such of the proposals in the report as we believe will be of benefit to the industry.

"In particular, the Government propose in any case at once to arrange an authoritative inquiry into the best method of following up the recommendations of the Commission with regard to selling organisations and amalgamations."

MINERS' REPLY.

The miners' officials replied, after consulting their delegate conference, that they noted with regret that although the Commission's report was issued on March 6, the mineowners had only submitted a proposal for a national wage agreement and a national uniform minimum percentage so late as April 30 at 1.15 p.m., when at least two-thirds of the mineworkers in the coalfields were already locked out.

As to the proposals, the miners were unanimously of the opinion that the proposals could not be accepted.

but, on the other hand, they felt that the statement of proposals submitted by the Trades Union Congress (quoted in column 5) afforded a reasonable basis of negotiation and settlement.

WORKING HOURS.

"Our views on the question of extended hours," they proceeded, "are well known to you, and it is only necessary to say that the present hours:—

(a) Are long enough to supply all the coal for which a market can be found:

(b) Are as long as man should be expected to pursue such a dangerous and arduous calling; and

(c) That to extend hours in present circumstances is simply to swell the ranks of the unemployed;

(d) That to increase hours is to invite similar measures on the part of our foreign competitors.

(e) That such a proposal is contrary to the findings of the Royal Commission.

"As to counter-proposals we can only say that we will co-operate to the fullest extent with the Government and the owners in instituting such reorganisation as is recommended by the Commission.

"Until such reorganisation brings greater prosperity to the industry, the miners should not be called upon to surrender any of their present inadequate wages and conditions.

PREMIER TO T. U. C.

Mr. Baldwin then put a question to the Special Committee of the T. U. C., observing that the miners' declarations had made it plain that they were unable to accept any departure from the 1924 minimum, such as was included in the Commission's recommendations.

"Will the Trades Union Congress Committee," he asked, "obtain assurances that, if further time were available for negotiation, the miners' representatives would enter into those negotiations accepting the Commission's recommendations on this point, printed at the top of page 236 of the Report?"

At 8.50 p.m. the miners representatives replied as follows:—

In reply to the Government's Memorandum, the miners state that they are not prepared to accept a reduction in wages as a preliminary to the reorganisation of the industdy, bpt they reiterate that they will be prepared to give full consideration to all the difficulties connected with the industry when the schemes for such reorganisation will have been initiated by the Government."

GENERAL COUNCIL'S MANIFESTO

"IMPOSSIBLE DEMAND"

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress issued a manifesto on May 2, dealing with the events which have led up to the crisis.

It said that the prolonged efforts of the Trades Union Congress General Council and the Miners' Federation had failed to effect a satisfactory settlemen of the Mining Dispute.

"A situation of the utmost gravity has been produced by the action of the mineowners in locking out more than a million mineworkers ,and by the failure of the Government to make any acceptable proposals to enable the industry to continue without any further degradation of the standards of life and labour in the coalfields pending reorganisation.

The General Council, with the full approval and co-operation of the accredited representatives of the trade unions, . has compelled to organise united resistance to the attempt to enforce a settlement of the mining problem at the expense of the mineworkers' wages.

NOT AGAINST PUBLIC.

At the special conference of Trade Union Executives on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last measures were taken by the General Council to bring about a stoppage of work in the transport services, the printing trades, and certain productive industries

"Unless a settlement, which the representatives of the Trade Union Congress can recommend the miners to accept, is reached before midnight on Monday, the workers in these essential industrial and services will be withdrawn.

"The trade unions disclaim all responsibility for the calamity that now threatens. Their action is not directed against the public. Responsibility for the consequences that must inevitably follow a general cessation of work lies with the mineowners and the Government entirely."

No proposals for a national settlement of the mineowners until within a few hours of the time fixed for the expiration of the lock-out notices, and after thousands of men had already left the mines under such notices. By their refusal to require a withdrawal of these notices to enable negotiations to continue, "except upon the condition that the mine workers agreed in advance to accept wage reductions," the Government made it impossible for the representatives of the trade unions to effect an honourable settlement.

Throughout the crisis, and especially in the later stages of the negotiations, the trade union representatives appealed strongly to the Government for more time to discuss a possible basis of settlement. The miners' representatives at the same time emphatically declared their willingness to consider any proposals for a national settlement made either by the mieowners or the Government.

All attempts to reach an understanding based on acceptance of the Commission's proposals for the drastic reorganisation of the mining industry were frustrated by the Government's attitude as to free and unfeted discussion thereon.

Even now, with a general stoppage of transport and productive industry within sight, the Trade Union representatives believe that an honourable settlement can be reached.

But it is, in their view, absolutely essential that the demand of the Government for an undertaking from the miners' leaders to consent in advance of negotiation to a reduction of wages must be withdrawn; and the notices must also be withdrawn to allow negotiations to proceed without the issue being prejudged.

Having regard to the earnest efforts that have been made and the readiness of the workers' representatives to discuss the Report in its entirety, there is no shadow of reason why the miners should be locked out or the grave decision of a general stoppage should be allowed to take effect.

If it does, then it must be repeated emphatically that the responsibiity will lie with the Government and the mineowners."

"NOT A STRIKE".

MR. CLYNES ON THE INTERMINABLE CONFLICT.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P, speaking at Melksham on 1st May, said that once more the economic life of Britain was being shaken by the interminable conflict over wages and labour conditions.

"These troubles, more than anything else, reveal the defects of our system," he continued. "Our industries cannot afford the recurring crises, and yet at a time when the Chancellor of the Exchequer boasts of our increased wealth the most deserving class in any industrial occupation are threatened with further wage reductions.

"The country has no better friends than the miners. In war they went out to fight in such large numbers that thousands of them had to be brought back to work in the pits. In peace they toil under conditions of the greatest hardship and danger, and yet these men are being called upon to make additional sacrifices to those which they have already endured. While there is a universal anxiety for peace in the coal industry apprehension among all classes has grown in the past few days because no definite policy in relation to the dispute has been revealed by the Government.

"Governments should either leave the parties alone or intervene as an effective factor with some plan which would be in the nation's interests. Mr. Baldwin has been most industrious in his consultations, and no doubt has tried his best to get the parties to agree, but if a well-thought out policy on the part of the Government in relation to coal has been as ready and as perfect as preparations appear to be for dealing with the stoppage, a stoppage could assuredly have been averted. It may be that Mr. Baldwin has a plan. If so, there should be no waiting until after a dispute has started to reveal it.

"There is no instance where such a continued opportunity for settlement has been offered to a Government. This is no case of a sudden attack on the part of the workers. The miners are attacking nobody. From the moment the Coal Commission concluded its labours the Cabinet should have acted because the State has for good or ill become the custodian of the nation's interests in relation to the coal trade.

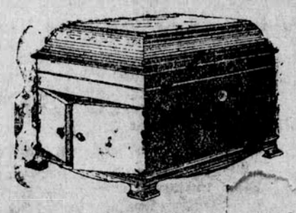
"The public should not forget that on the men's part this is not a strike. The stoppage is due to the mineowners refusing to withdraw notices of lock-out unless mine workers submit to new conditions which would place them on a wage level so far as many are concerned far below the level of pre-war pay. Men who have done their duty by the nation are entitled to the sympathy of the nations, expressed in its most practical form."—"Observer."

A new favourite
"LAGOON" Cigarettes.
Made in England of carefully selected Tobacco and sold at a price which brings them within the reach of all. See that the special Glassine wrapping is unbroken—the ideal protection against damp and deterioration.
3 ANNAS A PACKET.
LAGOON CIGARETTES
Richard Lloyd & Sons (Branch of Cope Bros & Co., Ltd.), London.
Sole Distributors for India: Symonds & Co., Bombay & Calcutta.

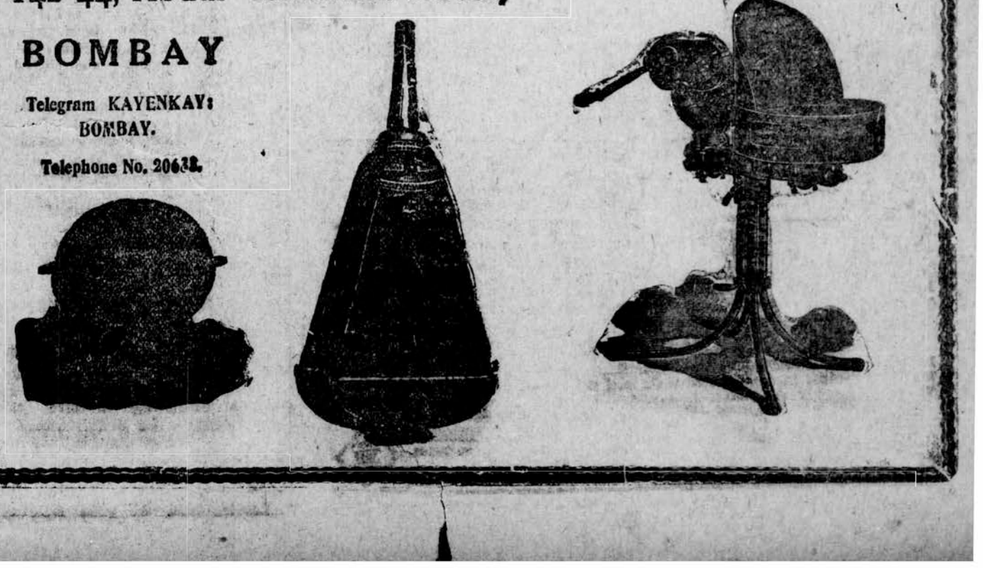
LOCAL DISTRIBUTORS:—
DINSHAW NAMDAR & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.
ELECTRIC
FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.;
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Baliwalla & Home
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

PRIMAPHONES.
SPRING WINDING MODEL

Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm, Imperial Soundbox, Allwood floating Horn.
MODEL NO. 164, Rs. 180.
Illustrated Catalogue on request.
Sole Importers and Distributors,
BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,
520-22, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Eczema, Rashes
Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."
Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—
"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."
Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day
Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout
Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

KURWA & KAJIJI
Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors
DEALERS IN
ENGINEERS' & CONTRACTORS' TOOLS
142-44, Abdul Reheman Street,
BOMBAY
Telegram KAYENKAY: BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20638.


Mother

Feed Baby as Nature intended — at the breast. This is the method ordained by Nature and acknowledged throughout the world the best—the breast-fed baby's chance of a healthy life is officially stated to be 15 times greater than that of the artificially-fed child. In hot climates no Mother willingly condemns her baby by depriving him of breast milk but she sometimes needs assistance and she will find it in

LACTAGOL

FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

Lactagol enables Mother to breast-feed Baby by filling her breasts with nourishing milk at every feed; assists her recovery from confinement. It is a splendid strength-giver. It is used in over 1,000 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain alone as the only means whereby Mother may be sure of a supply of nourishing milk ample for all Baby's needs.

Obtainable from all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers: E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey. Agents in India: The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd., P.O. Box No. 460, Bombay; P.O. Box No. 2139, Calcutta.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

solves the problem for the mother who is unable to feed her baby. Horlick's nourishes and sustains and gives the strength the child requires. Horlick's is made of Milk, Barley, Wheat & Oats and is very digestible. In four sizes, of all Chemists and Stores

WHY LOOK OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

This "Rajvaid Hair-Dye" instantaneously turns the white hair into the natural deep-black colour and makes them smooth, shining and lastingly jet-black. Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6.

On a remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

SCORPION STINGS.

This medicine removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8 Postage from 1 to 3 packets As. 3.

On receipt of Rs. 4, one dozen phials are sent free of postal charges.

LEUCODERMA.

A small patch of "WHITE LEPROSY" is cured free if the patient comes to our office. On receipt of As. 4, a sample is sent by post. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5.

Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.

152, Harrison Road, Bara-Bazar, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID", Calcutta.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

ITALIAN AMBITION

MOSUL DISPUTE

TOWARDS SETTLEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, April 20.

It seems that this war—weary and distracted world of ours will not be allowed a period of long peace by the greedy imperialist nations, and the weak nations will not be given a chance of living in security. During the last month, L'Duce of Italy has been preparing his Black Shirts for some mischief abroad when all opposition has been crushed at home. Grandiloquence has been lately employed by various Italian speakers haranguing to the Italian peasantry on the theme of Colonial expansion. They intend to create a "Colonial Conscience" among their people, which is nothing more nor less than an euphemism for land-grabbing consciousness. Italian population is said to be increasing at the rate of half a million souls a year and the reviving Italian industries stand in need of markets. Hence Italy must have colonies. Her Allies, Great Britain and France not only appropriated to themselves German territories and Colonies but also occupied Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Trans Jordania etc. Thus Italy got very little. She was given a tract of Anatolia by her generous allies and the brave Turks pushed her into the Sea and liberated their territories. Italy should complain against her stars and her Allies. But she is helpless before both. Hence all this nervous bragging on the part of Mussolini! He is trying his hands at another game. During the last month, Rome has entertained many an important diplomat from the Balkan States. According to the "Westminster Gazette," Greece and Italy are said to have contracted an alliance against Turkey. Jugo-Slavia has been reconciled to Greece through Italian mediation so that in case Greece attacks Turkey, her rear be safe against a Serbian attack upon and occupation of the coveted port of Salonika. Rumanian co-operation was also sought for, but could not be achieved; for she demanded the Italian recognition of the Rumanian occupation of Bessarabia. Czecho-Slovakia is also not against an Italy-Serbian raprochement. British influences are helping the Italian cause by bringing Bulgaria into line with other Balkan States under the aegis of Italy.

These feverish Italian activities create great misgivings in the minds of all those whose destinies are closely bound up with these territories. The British could of course, not give any territory of their own to Italy. They rendered her some financial relief by setting the question of Anglo-Italian War Debt to the satisfaction of Italy and very generously partitioned out Abyssinia into Italian and British "spheres of influence." Weak Asiatic and African peoples are always near at hand to serve as scapegoats! Thus the "Colonial Conscience" of the Duce along with his "Christian Conscience" has been thoroughly satisfied by means of a bribe of hard gold and the sacrifice of Christian Abyssinia. Why all this benevolence? Two explanations are offered for this apparently altruistic attitude of Britain. Firstly a counterpoise was necessary for Britain in the Mediterranean against France in order to maintain "the balance of power," for, France was getting somewhat slow in answering to the becks and calls of Britain, as has been the case in the case of the recently concluded Franco-Turkish Agreement. Secondly to cow down the "truculent" Turks into meekly foregoing their claims upon Mosuls an ally was needed who on the ground of settling odd scores with the Turks, would act as the Cats-paw for the British. The Anglo-Italian interests seem to be so compatible with each other at this time that Miss Gibson, the would-have-been, assassin, of Mussolini will, most probably, be released on the ground of her mental derangement. Had such an attempt been made against the Duce by the citizen of any other State, war would have been declard long before this.

TURKEY PREPARED.

Let Indians be forewarned, lest a surprise be sprung upon them, and they may find themselves one fine morning face to face with a world conflagration. Who knows that the deranged Dictator may not one day without provocation, attack Turkey and thus set a match to the inflamable and Balkanised Europe and hence to the whole world. Turkey is more capable of defending herself to-day than she was four years before when she pushed all her enemies into the sea.

During the last three days, the Turkish papers have been full of details about the Duce's Tripolitan journey and his various pronouncements and have been warning the Turkish nation and Government to be on their guard. "Though there is no immediate cause for anxiety," say these papers, "yet the country should remain alert, for the capricious temperament of Mussolini cannot be safely relied upon."

MOSUL POURPARLERS RECOMMENCED

STAMBOUL, April 26.

Sir Roland Lindsay, the British Ambassador, returned to Turkey with new and definite instructions to solve the Mosul tangle finally. The British attitude is said to be more reasonable this time; for their diplomacy received a set-back at Geneva and the Locarno Pact is already in the melting-pot.

Leaving aside the Press forecasts which say that large tracts of land the south of the Brussels Line are to be restored to Turkey but the City of Mosul is to remain with Iraq, pacts of non-agression and mutual security are to be concluded between Turkey, Persia and Iraq; Turkey is to be given 15 per cent. of the Mosul oil and a loan of £2,000,000; it seems certain that the British do not now insist upon the acceptance of the "Geneva Award" by Turkey. Hence both sides are very optimistic this time. According to realiable Press reports, so far only the main lines upon which the negotiations are to be principally conducted have been discussed. The Turkish Government have put forward their counter-proposals to which Sir Roland Lindsay was not in a position to give an answer. The matter, therefore, had again to be referred to London. That the British terms were not quite acceptable to the Turks, is easily seen from such press comments as say that the British wanted to give to Turkey some thousand square kilometres of "mountainous tracts" in the south of the so-called Brussels Line.

As the British no longer appear to insist upon the "Brussels Line" as the northern boundary of Iraq, the principle of negotiations may be taken to have been settled to the mutual satisfaction of the parties to the dispute. It is, therefore, now a matter of detail only which will be settled in the course of time. If a forecast can be ventured, it may be said that the dispute has entered upon a peaceful phase, the sole reason of which is the discomfiture of the British at Geneva and the foundering of the Locarno barque upon the shoals of mutual rivalries and distrust of the European Powers.

Both sides to the Mosul dispute are so far maintaining strict silence regarding the course of negotiations but it is hoped that within the next week the situation will definitely crystalise.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

The signature of this new Treaty has come as a bomb-shell to the various European Chancelleries. The British are specially ill at ease, though the French seem to be hit at the first sight. The Treaty in its spirit is considered a reply to Locarno and Geneva decisions or rather indecisions, though in words it would appear to be a pact of mutual and benevolent neutrality and a convention of non-aggression on the part of the signatories.

American and English correspondents are hurrying to Angora to gauge the effect, this Treaty can possibly produce there. One of the American newspaper kings, who is now in Turkey, is said to have uttered in a tone of dismay that a Russo-Turco-German Alliance will constitute the greatest and most formidable front against the League and its methods. Yunus Nadi Bey, the Editor of the "Jamhuriat" in answer to the question of an Englishman regarding the Turkish attitude towards the new Treaty, said that it would be no wonder if the exploited nations of the world as Russia, Turkey and Germany joined hands in self-defence against their exploiting mentors, the Imperialists of the West.

Another possibility is also being mentioned in the newspaper world viz., that France will willy-nilly come to an understanding with Soviet Russia and will reconcile herself to Germany, Great Britain is nowadays flirting with Mussolini who is busy in sabre-rattling in order to satisfy his "Colonial Conscience." Greece is also being armed by both of them.

SPRING MANOEUVRES.

The spring manoeuvres in Turkey are expected to be the grandest ever planned here. Huge armies will take part in them and put into practice the latest methods of warfare. The operations are to continue for two months. The armies have already begun to concentrate in the Vilayet of Smyrna. Some classes of reserves have also been mobilised to take part in these manoeuvres so that they may also be able to get some knowledge of the new weapons and methods. But the sensation-mongers have begun to spread the alarmist news that Turkey was calling to colours some six classes of new recruits and was about to launch upon a war. This is all humbug; though she would readily fight against all aggressors.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,

(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and

(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

With our experience and efficient staff, despatch and accuracy are always ensured.

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—22044.

Stock can be had from

A. M. THAKKAR, Princess St., Bombay.
J. H. KAMROODIN & Co., Princess St., Bombay.
KANTILAL MANILAL & Co., Princess St., Bombay.

HEADACHE

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.

PHENALGIN

CONQUEROR OF PAIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 20 × 5 grn. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS.
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, ENGLAND.

DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED,
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

Letter No. of the firm 28044

I have great pleasure in recommending Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Brothers' treatment for Diabetes.

My mother was suffering much from this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.

They may make use of this certificate to make the public know through the newspapers.

6-8-17

(Miss.) A. SOLOMON,
Patna.

Address:— K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.
Dept. No. 5, DELHI.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(31)

SECRETS OF THE OTHER WORLDS.

Wonder of Wonders Strange Spirit Messages Other World Described.

"Celestial Correspondence" a book in English containing many strange spirit messages describing other worlds and furnishing proofs of Life and Death etc., etc., etc. G. N. Ganguly Esq., Howrah, writes on 11th January 1923:—"Celestial Correspondence" is simply charming. Price Re. 1-6, KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, VIZIANAGRAM, B. N. Ry.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY

ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old a hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.

ANANGA PROBHA OIL.

An exernal liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B.), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

READ

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY & SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

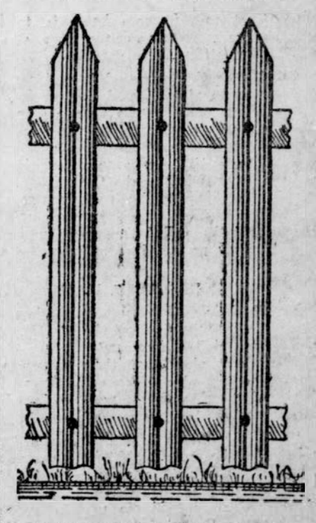
ONE ANNA only

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following agents:—

AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal,
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP.—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza & Co.
AKOLA.—Mr. P. K. Vaidya.
AMRAOTI.—Mr. M. S. Perkar.
AGRA.—Mr. A. N. Takru.
BARODA.—Mr. M. C. Mothari.
BAGALKOT.—V. J. Parvatikar.
BIJAPUR.—Mr. P. S. Apte.
BELGAUM.—Messrs. V. V. Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi,
BHUSAWAL.—Mr. Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL.—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIKANER.—Chhagniram Kunjilal Gahlot.
BOMBAY.—Bombay Book Mart.
BOMBAY.—Indian Book Depot.
BOMBAY.—Taj Mahal Hotel.
BROACH.—Mr. H. D. Gulambhussain.
CAWNPORE.—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI.—Messrs. R. K. Bros.
DHARWAR.—Students' Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA.—Mr. V. A. Killedar.
GADAG.—Mr. R. K. Asundi.
GHATKOPER.—M. H. Varma.
GODHRA.—Mr. Jaswantlal J. Pandya.
HUBLI.—Mr. A. M. Dalvi.
HYDERABAD SIND.—S. J. Co-operative Society.
HYDERABAD DN.—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
INDORE CITY.—Messrs. B. Warune & Co.
JALGAON.—Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Bhave.
JAMNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal P. Bhagat.
JODHPUR.—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUBBULPUR.—R. D. Mehta and Co.
JUNAGADH.—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY.—Mr. Hariram P Chaudie.
KOLHAPUR.—Mr. B. T. Lukhaks.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KALYAN.—Mr. M. H. Varma.
KIRKEE.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA.—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
MADRAS.—The Madras News Agency.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Mahableshwar Stores & Pharmacy.
MATHERAN.—Lord's Matheran Stores.
NADIAD.—Ambalal Raichand.
NAGPUR.—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK.—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarkar.
NAVSARI.—Lallubhai Jinnabhai.
PRANTIJ.—Mr Shah Ratilal Kushavlal.
POONA.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CITY.—Oppo. Vishram Bag.—Messrs. Kelkar & Bros.
236, Budhuwarpeth.—Messrs. D. V. Sagtarshi.
197, Budhuwarpeth.—Messrs. Abdul Kader Ebhramjee.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
RAIPUR.—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY.—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI.—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI.—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA.—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD.—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
SIMLA.—Pohlomal, Manager, News Agency.
SURAT.—Mr. C. A. Kaji.
THANA.—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WADHWAN Jn.—Allibhoy Bhaimiya.
WARDHA.—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.
ALL THE RAILWAY STATION BOOK STALLS OF MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER & CO. AND MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAMS LTD.

CORRUGATED STEEL PALE FENCING.

UNCLIMBABLE, STRONG AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD



Height from 4 to 8 feet always in stock with its complete fittings. A GREAT SAVING in the cost of erection as it requires no foundation. Enquiries solicited for all kind of iron and sheet works

NANSI IRON AND STEEL WORKS

223, THAKURDWAR RD., BOMBAY.
Post No. 2.

Fit in the Morning Fresh all day

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

"Sanatogen and Sanatogen alone saved his life," wrote a surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, about another patient.

Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements — phosphorus and albumin — that spell: Strength.

You too can live a healthy life again, rising in the morning refreshed and enjoying the day's work and recreations with youthful energy.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day, then you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a few weeks.

At all chemists *At all stores*

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food.

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"

One year with full character Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.

EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in i you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian State-Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madras

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

Rupees **90**

Willbring you securedly packed and freight paid to your Station

WELLINGTON
All British

Gents Roadster cycle with Dunlop Cord Tyres, B. S. A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mud-guards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells, Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O. the balance by V.P.P.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO
Hornby Road, Bombay.
& East Street Poona.

ASTROLOGER, who predicted Mahatma Gandhi's Release.

Send Your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions, Re. 1; each extra question As. 4. Annual reading (Monthly detail), Rs. 2. For businessmen (Weekly detail), One year; Rs. 10. Complete life-reading, (Daily) 500. For other particulars, Apply to:—THE MANAGER Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani Chittoor District. *'Correspondence in English only.'*

THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopacharlar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE AT PATNA.

SIR A. IMAM'S APPEAL.

PATNA, May 23.

The Anjumani Mohafazat, Bihar and Orissa, was inaugurated today at a public meeting of Mussalmans of the province held in the Anjumani Islamia Hall, under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Syed Mahomed Ismail, M. L. A. A large number of delegates from all over the province attended the meeting. Among those present were Sir Syed Ali Imam, Syed Hasan Imam, Mr. S. Sultan Ahmed, Syed Abdul Aziz and Nawab Syed Mobarak Ali, M. L. C. A number of Hindus were also present.

Sir Ali Imam moving the inauguration of the Anjuman, dwelt at length upon the need of such an organisation. He said that they could no longer shut their eyes to the recurring communal riots and happenings in the country. Providence had so knit together the destiny of both Hindus and Mahomedans that they had to live together, and one could not oust the other. It was necessary to find ways and means to remove misunderstanding between the communities, and stem the tide of communal bitterness. To meet this situation the Anjuman had set before itself the task of internal organisation among Mussalmans, and promoting such relations between communities as would help them to advance the objects of common welfare and happiness.

AIMS OF THE ANJUMAN.

The aims and objects of the Anjuman would be to avoid acts of provocation against Non-Moslem fellow countrymen, to maintain friendly relations with them, to provide for protection of life, property and the religion of Mussalmans and to refrain from offensive actions, but if harm were done to Mussalmans intentionally, to offer such defence as would be consistent with Islamic traditions. Influential non-Moslem fellow countrymen should also be invited to become honorary members of Anjumans. The Anjuman would not be opposed to any other Moslem Anjuman in the province as it aimed at the defence of Mussalmans in general and would not allow any clash with it. The aims and objects of the Anjuman were placed before the conference and agreed to. It is now proposed to set up a constitution for the Anjuman and undertake its programme of work.—A.P.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH HINDUS NEEDED.

PATNA, May 24.

The Conference of the Mussalmans of Bihar and Orissa that was called to inaugurate the Anjumani Mohafazet concluded its session last evening. When the clause about the furtherence of friendly relations with non-Moslem fellow countrymen was proposed, there was a vehement opposition from a section of the audience. Some fighting speeches were delivered, and one speaker went so far as to challenge the Hindus to come to the field of Panipat and cross swords with Mussalmans.

However, when Sir Syed Ali Imam and other responsible leaders impressed upon the audience the desirability of promoting friendly relations with Hindus, the audience with one voice supported the leaders and the clause was unanimously passed.—A.P.

PRESENT BENGALEE EDUCATION

RADICAL CHANGES REQUIRED

KRISHNAGAR, May 24.

Mr. Nirmachandra Chunder, presiding over the Students' Conference yesterday morning laid stress on the special characteristics of the Bengalees as a race and said that the cause of their ruin lay in the present form of education, which was quite unsuited to their requirements. To revive the Bengalee race, they must introduce radical changes in the system of education.

While deprecating communalism he emphasised the need for a spirit of nationalism and love of the country. Mrs. Naidu and others also addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

The Joy of Life.

The children love a romp with Mother! She is always so jolly and bright, and could chase them all day without ever getting tired.

It is "that Kruschen feeling" again! *Every morning* she tips into her cup of tea just enough Kruschen Salts to cover a silver 4-anna piece. She cannot taste it that way. It is Kruschen that keeps her so cheerful and energetic, always ready for work or play.

The children take it too! Half the quantity that Mother takes is enough for them. Kruschen Salts clear the body of all impurities, correct constipation, and make headaches and tiredness disappear as if by magic.

Try it. Learn the daily Kruschen habit, and you will know the secret of joyous health. Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts to-day.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

BUY IN THE NEW 6 LB. LEVER LID TIN
nowadays
Cocogem
FINDS AN IMPORTANT PLACE IN EVERYBODY'S BAZAAR-BASKET
For Delicious Dishes COOK WITH Cocogem
Cocogem
PURE VEGETABLE SHORTENING
Manufactured by THE TATA OIL MILLS Co. Ltd.
TATAPURAM, COCHIN STATE

Possesses more energy, muscle and bone-building powers than rice

Quaker Oats

PRIZES! PRIZES!

TRY YOUR SKILL:

COMPETITION ESSAY ON

"BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE" and AGUE PILLS.

1ST PRIZE ..... Rs. 125.
2ND PRIZE ..... Rs. 75.

The undersigned offer the above two prizes for the two best essays on this Queen of Fever-Mixtures.

The Essay must be in English with a suitable heading, must not exceed 500 words, must bear the full name and address of the competitor and must reach us at our undermentioned address and one copy to Messrs. Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co. Ltd., P. O. Cadell Road, Sayani Road, Bombay. 14, on or before the 30th June at the latest.

The decision of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., will be final and legally binding in all matters connected with the competition and no correspondence will be entered into with any competitor.

The result will be published in this paper in July next. Competitors not desiring to have their names published need not compete. Each such essay will become the absolute property of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons and Co., Ltd., and they will have the sole right to publish or otherwise make use of any such essay of any successful or unsuccessful competitor at any time without any remuneration.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.,
Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 2.

No. 4 Edinburgh

I life me forth into the rain and have much wetness thrust upon me.

Dinner with G. soon cheered me, he being a man of few words and fine whisky.

Which accounted, I suppose, for a sense of extreme well-being and ineffable peace, from which I was aroused by Grandfather in the corner chiming the hour of midnight. G. stirred, pulled out his chain until his Gold "SPECIAL" appeared, looked at it, at Grandfather, at me, nodded and drowsed off again.

Another West End Right by the Grandfather Clock! Good enough!

Catalogues Free

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

The "SPECIAL" 18-ct. Gold, Rs. 150.

YOUR SAVINGS

Every successful efforts to save money involves two important elements—First, the Start, and Second, Keeping persistently and systematically at it.

Decide how much you should lay aside each month from your income. Make your Thrifty Self fight a winning battle against your old Spending Self.

CENTRAL BANK will be your ally, Happiness and Independence your reward, and your Pass-book the history of your achievements.

Ask for our Savings Bank Rules.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BEARS HONEYDEW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ONE RUPEE for **50**

THREE ANNAS for **10**

NOTHING TO TOUCH THEM AT THE PRICE.

Manufactured in England
by
Thomas Bear & Sons, Ltd., LONDON.

ALL AT SAME PRICE
ZANGI PEN & INK MANUFACTURING CO
NAI SARAK. DELHI
ZANGI
REGISTERED
LATEST IMPROVED FOUNTAIN PEN
Rs. 6-4
ANTI-CRAMP PEN
3 Times Big & Strong Rs. 18-12
Never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth. Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval. Lever Clip As. 6. 1 gros ZANGI inklets any colour Rupee 1. Protector Pocket Annas 6. All Pens Repaired and Exchanged.
ZANGI ECHO
A Quarterly Magazine instructive & interesting Free
JOIN THE ZANGI CLUB
Order to-day.
ACTUAL SIZE WITHOUT CAP
SELF FILLING
SAFETY
SCREW CAP

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY !! SALE! HALF PRICE!!

Original Price Rs.14 Half Price Rs. 7

22 carat Rolled gold wrist watch with stamped guarantee for five years. Best wrist watches with perfect mechanism. Any design. Any shape will be given at the half rate of Rs. 7. Every watch is supplied with superior silk strap free—write now—only a few. Write to: Swan House—P. B. 508 P. T. MADRAS.

THE MOST POPULAR PAPER IN NORTHERN INDIA

The Hindustan Times

Is the best advertising medium, being issued from the Imperial City and having a very wide circulation in the provinces of U. P., the Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Delhi, N. W. F. Provinces, and the ... States.

Apply :—

MANAGER,
HINDUSTAN TIMES, DELHI.

Important Notice

THE excellent quality of B.S.A. Bicycles has established for these machines a world-wide reputation, and has led other manufacturers to advertise and sell cheaper machines as being "B.S.A. Pattern."

The public are warned that bicycles sold as "B.S.A. Pattern" are not the products of B.S.A. Cycles Limited nor are they in any way connected with genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

Every genuine factory-built B.S.A. Bicycle bears the Company's Trade Mark, as illustrated, on the steering head, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on all the important parts, such as the cranks, pedals, hubs, seat pillar, etc. The letters "B.S.A." are also incorporated in the design of the chain wheel. Look for these when purchasing a bicycle advertised or sold as a B.S.A.

B.S.A. Bicycles carry the B.S.A. 50 years' guarantee.

This transfer is clearly marked on the steering head of every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle, and the Three Piled Rifles are stamped on the hubs, pedals, cranks, etc. It is a guarantee of high quality and reliability.

B.S.A. CYCLES LTD. - BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
(Proprietors—The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.)

GROSSMITH'S

Wana-Ranee

Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.
WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.
WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM
(vanishing), softens and beautifies the skin.
Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original.
Sole Proprietors and Inventors.
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

Where to Lodge in Bombay?

For Healthy, Delicious Food, Airy Rooms, Electric Lights and Fans, Bath Rooms, and Business Locality Come to—

SUKHSAGAR HINDU LODGE.

Telephone No. "20296". Tele. Add. "Hindulodge"

Highclass Gujerati Hindu Hotel.
Personal Supervision, Moderate Rates.
Princess St., Mangaldas Road.
BOMBAY 2.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P... KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.